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Editor and Proprietors.

WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

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GRANT—HOW HE FLOUTS

The editor of the Augusta *Constitutionalist* was in Washington City last week and while there called on the President. He says:

"In company with Mr. [illegible] and his secretary, we paid [illegible] the President. The [illegible] of the White House were crowded by [illegible] porte whose face was profusely decorated with 'orange [illegible] blossoms.' He [illegible] however, what he lacked [illegible] patriotism, Gen. Grant [illegible] rock is in the second [illegible] good natured porter indeed [illegible] Stephens and his friends [illegible] seted in a private room on the ground floor, and instead of having to go to the President, His Excellency would [illegible] to wait. General Grant [illegible] quietly, walked up to Mr. [illegible] and enquired kindly about [illegible] after that the writer and [illegible] were presented in due [illegible] presented his head, [illegible] as without the [illegible] stiffness. We were [illegible] certainly displayed no [illegible] racy" as any man of [illegible] will give [illegible] not. His eyes are [illegible] as they used to be. They [illegible] and caused him some trouble [illegible] face has the same resolute [illegible] has grown puffy and bears [illegible] of high standing. What [illegible] with himself, when power [illegible] him and with power [illegible] foolies of the rumbling [illegible] impossible to say. He is a [illegible] man and may have a noble [illegible] beyond the Presidency; but [illegible] are that, with the loss of [illegible] and influence, he will seek inspiration [illegible] or consolation after that fashion [illegible] rapidly demolishes all men [illegible] forced into retirement [illegible] quick bosoms is a hell.

GENERAL McGOWAN ON THE CONTENT.

The Charleston *News and Courier* [illegible] is gratified to learn that General McGowan "will contest the election of Solomon L. Hoge as a member of Congress from the Third District. The majority claimed by Hoge [illegible] but there was repeating by the negroes, and intimidation of the whites in nearly every county, and [illegible] no doubt that General McGowan received a majority of the legal votes. Besides this, the acts of Congress relating to representation provide that each district shall be composed of contiguous territory, and the county of Richland, which the State Legislature put in the Third District, is not contiguous to any other county in the district. The county of Richland must be rejected by Congress, and that county alone gave Hoge 2,025 majority."

THE CAROLINA CENTRAL.

This road begins to attract attention outside of the State and well it may. The New York *Evening Post* [illegible] NEW TRUNK LINE TO THE WEST, says: "The Carolina Central Railway Company has just completed road, a distance of 242 miles, from Wilmington to Shelby, connecting at Charlotte with the leading railroads. A connection will soon be made with the Western North Carolina railroad, a sale of which [illegible] agreed under the first mortgage [illegible] will then be extended to the Tennessee line, connecting with the Western and Northwestern roads. When these two missing links are added the Carolina Central and the Western North Carolina will form the shortest line from the Atlantic for a large part of the South and West. The Carolina Central is almost entirely owned in this city, principally by Mr. Heard and Mathews, who furnished most of the means needed to complete it. It is said that it was the only unfinished railroad in the United States upon which work was not stopped in consequence of the panic. Its completion is expected to make Wilmington one of the leading cotton ports of the country as the city is nearer to Charlestown and Augusta than any other Atlantic port, and must in time get a large share of the west-bound trade."

LOCAL.

The New York *Herald* says:

"We as yet have no answer from Washington as to the connection of the President with the stock-jobbing operation about Cuba and Cuban affairs which appeared in the newspapers anticipatory of the Monday Board. Our club has taken no political steps since the 14th of September. We passed no resolutions claiming that any member should discharge any negro who voted the Republican ticket. We had no pledge that anybody should vote any particular ticket. Before the election I summoned my staff and a few other gentlemen to take steps to police the city. On the 2d of November I divided my command into three divisions. They were to place fifteen men near each poll to prevent disturbances.

I did this because I was told that violence would be taken to create a pretext. The troops in the State are not under my command, though I believe they would obey me if I issued orders. The same federal or central organization. I believe a league existed in one of the northern parties before the one in New Orleans. I do not know that any Republican is a member of our club. Many colored men came to me for protection from Republicans after the election, and I gave it to them.

To Mr. Potter:

I put out men on election day to prevent disturbances, as anything of that kind would be construed into intimidation. The organization grew out of our affairs here. Our people were in terror of the Metropolitan police, who committed outrages and were sent out into the parishes to execute the orders of usurpation. The Metropolitan brigade were all armed; they turned out on the streets and drilled with arms; there was a negro company. I heard there was a Black League, but never saw it.

Jackson Clarion.

Appeal of the Minority of the Mississippi Legislature to the People of the United States.

The recent action of the majority of the Legislature of Mississippi, in calling on the President of the United States for troops to suppress the alleged insurrection in Warren county, in this State, demand from the undersigned, who were a minority of that body, a statement to vindicate their own conduct in dissenting from such action, and it is proper to preserve the good name and fame of the people of the State, from the calumnious and wicked charges contained in the message of the Governor, and re-iterated and endorsed in the proceedings of the Legislature.

It is difficult to make persons at a distance understand the true condition of things here, without making this statement too long for popular perusal. We shall make it as brief as possible, endeavoring, in the main, to give a general summary, sufficient, however, to afford a fair view of the present situation.

The resolution of the majority of the Legislature, calling on the President of the United States, to suppress, what it alleges, is domestic violence, is accompanied by a recital of supposed facts, which there is not the slightest evidence to sustain, and which there is the best reason to believe, constitute a studied and unfounded calumny of the people of Warren county.

Perfect peace and order reign in that county now, and there have been no violence or bloodshed there except what was occasioned by a manly defense by the people of Vicksburg against armed bodies of men, who, as we believe, were, by the connivance of the Governor of the State, marching on that city for the purpose of bringing about conflict of races.

When the attempt to invade the city was defeated, the citizens of Vicksburg laid down their arms, and have since been quietly engaged in their ordinary business and avocations, and there has not been since, and is not now, the shadow of a suspicion of violence in their midst.

The courts of the Courts, and the regular process of law, have not been, and are not now, in anywise obstructed in that county or elsewhere in the State. There is not even the slightest resistance to the collection of the most oppressive and ruinous taxation, which is now being relentlessly enforced, and which, when collected, will in the main be disbursed for no public good whatever.

We do not hesitate to affirm that never in the past history of the State, has there prevailed among its people a stronger love of law and order, a more patient submission to wrong, and a firmer determination, under all circumstances admitting of legal redress, to seek for it, only through legal means.

The result of the recent elections in the Northern section of the Union, has held out to us the hope of a speedy return to the rule of an honest and just local government, and a full redress, by legal means, of all our local grievances. And we have not been unmindful that any irregular attempt on our part to redress grievances, however great, and to resent wrongs, however irritating, would be represented by our enemies (and from these we do not feel authorized to exclude many of our present rulers) as the manifestation of a spirit of rebellion and disloyalty to the National Government. And hence, though we are now suffering from a misrule, which is day by day wasting our substance, and paralyzing the energies, and crushing the hopes and aspirations of our people, and is threatening anarchy by the banishment of all public spirit and private virtue from official life, we have forborne to seek redress, other than by legal means, when such means were attainable.

Inspired by the hope furnished by recent manifestations in the North of sympathy and good will, that we will no longer be treated as aliens in the land of our birth, or as unworthy of the protection and confidence of our common government, and that once more, fraternity and real union were to be established between the different sections of the country, and that the old flag should once more be to us an emblem of national pride and glory, we have striven, and are now striving to act that the expiring flames of sectional animosity shall not be kindled anew.

The action of a majority of the Legislature, and of the Governor, before referred to, places us, and, as we believe, designedly so, in a false position, and is an attempt to blacken the name and fame of the people of the State. It is even more than this—being a deliberate effort to introduce into the State martial law, and the army of the Union, for the purpose of continuing in power the present corrupt government, by stimulating into unnaturally activity the prejudice of race against race, which, happily, had begun to subside.

This action of the Executive, and of a majority of the Legislature, is based on no evidence whatever. The undersigned are members of that body, and in vain protested against this action, and demanded an investigation into the truth of the crimes alleged against our people, before they were turned over to the tender mercies of martial law. This was refused, though there was not a single armed man in the actual or threatened resistance of the State authority. The opportunity of fair debate and remonstrance, investigation, was denied by the operation [illegible] question: nor was this action the result of the deliberations of the representatives of the people.

Both the preamble and the resolutions passed by the majority were concocted as a party measure, in a secret caucus of the majority, were then put through the Legislature, under the pressure of party discipline, and for party ends, without the examination of single witness, and against the evidence furnished by the written statement of peaceful and law abiding citizens of both parties and of the highest character and standing who were eye-witnesses of transactions about which they testified.

To show conclusively that this action of the Governor, and of a majority of the Legislature, was conceived and carried out purely from party considerations, we need but call attention to the fact that the Governor himself, under the Constitution and laws of the United States had ample authority to call for troops from the United States government, when the Legislature was not in session, and hence that the calling of an extraordinary session of that body had no other use than to make the action which was taken a party measure, and to furnish the Governor a needed support for an unwarranted act by the number of names and officials committed to it.

The majority who sustained this action was composed largely of colored members, whose passions had been aroused and whose prejudices had been excited by the inflammatory calumnious proclamation and message of the Governor, and in part by white men, who were strangers to our people and alien to them in sympathy, and interest, and in part of honest, though misguided men, who had not the public spirit to disobey, in the interests of truth and justice, the edicts of a party caucus.

The Governor, who instigated this action, is not even a citizen of the State, and is an utter stranger to our people—and wholly ignorant and unmindful of their interests. He was a U. S. army officer and military Governor of the State at the date of its reconstruction; and whilst occupying both these positions, he was elected to the United States Senate. The Judiciary Committee of that body, composed of his party friends, reported that he was ineligible to the Senate, because he was not a citizen of the State. He is here as a mere political adventurer, with no other interests than such as result from his being an office holder; and we presume he would not deny that his pretended citizenship in this State would end with his official career. He has no sympathy for the people over whom he rules, and no other motive to guide him in his administration than to advance his private and political fortune, and that of his foremost supporters. In more than one instance he has flagrantly violated the constitution by appointing his supple tools to office, which by the constitution were elective by the people; and in one instance made an appointment to such an office, after the Senate, a large majority of whom were his party friends, had refused to confirm his appointee, upon the express ground that he had no power to make the appointment over the Senate to confirm it.

He has attempted to defile the pure ermine of the judiciary by assuming to control, by his appointment, the action of his appointees to Chancellorships in the distribution of the judicial printing among his personal friends, who on the strength of that patronage were to establish newspapers to advocate his claims to office. This has been done in one instance, and it is believed in others.

He has on one occasion attempted (though he failed) to control the decision of a chancellor by allowing threats to be made by his friends, that a decision adverse to his wishes would cause an omission to send the chancellor's name to the Senate for confirmation. He usurped the power to remove a chancellor, in express violation of the Constitution, because that chancellor had a decision which he did not approve of. And he refused to appoint, during the session of the Senate, to all the chancellorships but three, which would be vacant before the next session, in plain violation of the Constitution, that, as we have reason to believe, he might retain his control over them by the exercise of his assumed power, not to send in their names for confirmation.

And in no single instance, so far as we are able to learn, has he in any official act or expression of private sentiment been betrayed into an exhibition of the slightest concern for the interests or welfare of the people of the state.

Under these calamities—with a hostile Executive and Legislature, who seem to be willing at any time to sacrifice the public interest to personal and partisan advantages—we feel that we are authorized to appeal to our fellow-citizens of all sections of the Union not to credit these calumnies, and to ask them to investigate for themselves.

The people of Mississippi are utterly powerless to defend themselves against their constituted rulers, unless we shall have the sympathy and good will, not of any particular party, but of our fellow-citizens throughout the Union. We are no mere conservatives here to save ourselves from local misgovernment and corruption, to participate in the partisan councils which agitate other parts of the Union.

We do not deny that there are occasional disorders in our midst, but we solemnly aver that in no part of the world, and in no age, have there been so few under oppressions so severe, and under circumstances of injustice, wrong and insult, so irritating and and crying.

In conclusion, we beg to be allowed, on behalf of the people of Mississippi, to assure our fellow-citizens of all parts of the Union, of our earnest desire for the restoration of fraternity and mutual confidence; and that our people have no more ardent wish, nor sincerer aspiration than to be treated and trusted as equals in the Union, and to be allowed to contribute their full share to the prosperity of our common country and to the glory and honor of the American name:

R H ALLEN, Senator 21st District.
T B GRAHAM, Senator 9th dis.
S G HENDERSON, Senator 15th dis.
W A CHAPLIN, Harrison county.
B F ARCHER, Lafayette co.
W B GILMER, " "
THO. SPIGHT, Tippah co.
S E PAGEWOOD, Pike co.
DAVID JOHNSON, Pawamba co.
I N DENSON, Lake co.
JACKSON AKERS, Tishomingo co.
D G WYNN, Yolabusha, co.
D W ROGERS, Floater Yolabusha and Calhoun cos.
W H H TYSON, Lee co.
J M ECKFORD, Lee co.
JOEL L REECE, Floater Alcorn and Prentiss cos.
S LEGETT, Simpson co.
C H CAMPBELL, Attala co.
J M BOYD, Attala co.
H M STREET, Prentiss co.
CHAS E FURLONG, Senator 7th dis.
P M WALLER, Alcorn co.
A C GREER, Neshoba co.
H C HORTON, Calhoun co.
J G ORICELLUS, Scott co.
T C ATKINS, Choctaw co.
R R APPLEWHITE, Lincoln co.
G W STUBBS, Smith co.
J MARTIN, Montgomery co.
J F SMITH, Jasper co.
E M DEVALL, Jones and Covington cos.
T B GARRETT, Tate co.
H A COOKE, Benton co.
G G HORTON, Pontotoc co.
THOS STOCKSTILL, Pontotoc co.
D A GRAHAM, Louisville, Winston co.
T L MENDENHALL, Senator 8th dis.
R H TAYLOR, Senator 26th dis.
S W SMYTH Senator 16th dis.
J H MCNEIL Senator 20th dis.
J M STONE, Senator 22d dis.
I G HOLLOWAY, Senator 27th dis.
P R THORTON, Senator 28th dis.
J P THOMPSON, Montgomery co.
REDDING BYRD, Representative Hancock and Pearl cos.
C BYRD, Representative from Franklin co.

Jackson, Miss., Dec. 19, 1874.

The discovery is reported to have been made at the war office, at Stockholm, of a manuscript work composed by special order of Charles XII, to give an exact description of the military successes of Sweden upon the continent. The work is twenty volumes, and contains more than two hundred pages filled with drawings representing the flags taken in the battles and sieges up to 1797.

For the JOURNAL.

SLANDER.

BY MRS. S. H. W.

"The tongue is a fire, a world of iniquity."—*St. James.*

Among the multitude who kneel at the altar, and bow down to the dust in the sanctuary, how few draw aside the dark curtain of the heart to muse upon its depravity, compared with the hundreds who exult in their own excellence and, like the Pharisee in the Temple, "Thank God that they are not as other men are, or even like this Publican." We pray to our Father in Heaven while we are encouraging and neglecting the evil innate in our natures; and when we find the distance from Him widen before us, we become skeptical, indifferent, or hypocritical.

All that is virtuous, all that is pure and good, and noble, in the career of individuals, whether their sphere of action be expansive or limited, draws them nearer to God; acting upon the heart as electricity upon poisonous atmospheres, and as surely guiding them to Him, as the needle is mysteriously guided to the pole.

In the days of ancient Rome there was a law which condemned slanderers to be branded on the forehead. How much more must their consciences have been seared, for of all thefts it is the most humiliating, and its effects upon the character most baneful. A thief may steal your gold, and the next moment confer a benefit upon you, should his feelings be touched. But the slanderer is merciless, his sub is in the dark, and he designs it to be fatal.

One of the first prayers taught a little child is: "That mercy I to others show; that mercy show to me." Our Saviour was ever merciful, and if He without "spot or blemish," looked with compassion upon the erring children of humanity, how much more is it a duty with us to follow his example.

We are but a short time in this world before we discover that appearances are very deceiving. Metastasio portrayed this truth in poetic numbers when he sang:

"If every man's inborn ill core
Were plainly to his face display'd,
How many a one we should abhor
Who now we only pity!"

See that lady as she reels upon her luxurious summer divan—she is sipping healthful ices, and is fanned into repose by the breezy wings of an eastern *punkah*. Does her heart fill with gratitude to her Father in Heaven? We shall see:

Three friends have called to discuss with her the sermon of yesterday—and the fashionable circle of the congregation. She rises to receive them with a countenance, so dove-like, that Lavater could not have passed her without pausing to analyze it. So on the conversation becomes erratic, and now they criticize a lady—a stranger comparatively—she is maligned and represented in such colors as evil spirits suggest; those evil spirits to whom Ovid's description applies:

"They never smile but when the wretched weep,
Nor believe truths with a sincere sleep;
Restless in mischief, watchful to destroy,
They pant and labor, and are cloy'd with joy."

Finally they condemn her to be neglected and ostracised from their social circle. Not a righteous judgment, that a decision derived from appearances alone, and from the evidence of but one side of the question.

Slander is a murderer. It has sent to its long rest, and laid forever in their dark and narrow homes the gifted, the lovely and the pure in heart.

It has not been many years since a tenly refined and elegant gentleman, Lord Kinedder—Mr. Barkley of Edinburg—was placed in his family vault by the poison of slander. It was of him that Sir Walter Scott, when returning to the close of his death beautifully assimilated him to the cruise: "He was like the cruise that pines away and dies, if its story cost is at all fled."

Some individuals are called unfeeling, and described as having hearts of stone. Could their detractors see them in private, they would often be led to admire what they previously condemned, for they would see that their calm and cheerful bearing was the result of self discipline and a magnanimous sense of duty, which induced them to appear cheerful rather than render others uncomfortable from their misfortunes.

Another is censured for meanness in pecuniary affairs, yet those who pass this sentence know not the private financial condition of the individual, or his secret benevolences and charities.

Another achieves something above mediocrity; it is first detracted from, then an effort is made to suppress all applause, and, finally, should he be so fortunate as to pass unscathed the jungles reared around and about his pathway, they, of malicious natures, are the first to applaud him; and why? Because they are disarmed of the power to injure.

It was not the unhappy spirit of Dean Swift, so much as his knowledge of human nature, that induced him to pen the apothegm "Censure is the tax paid the public for being eminent."

But let it be unhappily the truth that some individuals deserve to be censured, is it not best while we condemn vice and all of its hideous deformities that we should not leave the victim to the ravages of despair but endeavor first to persuade and conciliate, by our deportment and language, the sinful to the peaceful paths of piety and of duty?

We have remarked upon the deceptiveness of appearances, and will conclude this little paper with an episode, which has truth for its basis.

THE GOOD MAN OF THE VALLEY.

There lived on the high road leading to the town of G——, a farmer who was loved and respected by all who knew him. The cognomen of "the good man of the valley," was bestowed upon him by his nearest neighbors, who deemed it a recreation, after the labors of the day were over, to sit beneath the great oak in front of his cottage and listen to his stories, particularly of the time when he would suspend dozens of bells, gayly trimmed with scarlet and green, above the shoulders of his team, and set out with the wagons to travel a hundred miles to the market town of P——, where he would sell the produce of his farm and return with supplies, which were gladly hailed and purchased from him by the inhabitants of the valley. This quiet vale was remarkable for its picturesque beauty and scenery, and often there were rustic night-scenes at the cottage, which Rubens and Rembrandt would have sketched with poetic fire, had they witnessed them. The moon rising above the horizon, large and round, and the bright "little drops of light," as Waller called the stars, glimmering and flashing all over the skies, while the cottage and the trees were silvered here, and in shadow there. Sometimes they would sing a pastoral with the rosy house-wife, as she sat in the doorway, with kerchief white and apron blue, and what was rare, with folded hands, for she, like Chaucer's "good wife,"

"Of cloth making she had such a haunt,
She passed them of Ypres and of Ghent."

Thus they lived in industry, cheerfulness and innocence, with enough for independence but not enough for envy.

It was now fully midsummer and all nature appeared weary and thirsty, for there had not been rain in several weeks, yet the farmer made arrangements to leave homeearly in the morning and to walk the distance of ten miles to the county town of G——, rather than take a needed horse from the plough. He had reached the wildest part of the forest when day dawned, that dewy, quiet period when morning first opens her eyes upon retiring night. As he looked around him, he beheld the magnificent gifts of nature to her children of the wilderness. A magic gem hung upon every leaf and every flower, giving them new life, and to the little birds a healthful bath, for they were collecting the globules in their bills and shattering them over their heads and shoulders. In his rustic way he wondered, some indefinite ideas crowded the chambers of his brain, but they were difficult to analize, and he ceased his crude hypothesis on Nature, as many laurel-crowned philosophers have been obliged to do before him, when the guiding clue to speculative inquiry becomes badly tangled by doubts and difficulties.

Our traveler had now reached the seven miles post—a quaint regulator of distance, not then extinct. Here he rested and amused himself by endeavoring to decipher the much obliterated numerals of the milepost. He heard a moan and now a deep groan. Rising quickly he hastened in the direction of the sound and found that it proceeded from a dark ravine near the high road; there he discovered a dying man with a heavy knife buried to the handle in his breast. The first impulse of the good man of the valley was heeded by him, for he knelt immediately by the sufferer, and with accents of deep sympathy drew the red and dripping blade from his heart. At that moment two horsemen rode up, sprang from their horses and seized him as a felon and a murderer. It was in vain that he recounted the circumstances of his position. He was only answered by a sneer and the remark: "The gory weapon is in your hand, and the blood is trickling from it."

The good man of the valley was taken to jail, put in irons and in close confinement. Here he remained for months. The day of trial at length arrived and he was removed from the loathsome prison into his native air. The fresh, breezy, blue ether, with its cheerful birds, flitting from tree to tree and warbling their songs of joy; the bright flowers, and fields ripe for the harvest, were the only signs of life; so sad, so silent, so gloomy was every countenance, from the strong man to the little child, whose dimpled cheeks reflected the clouds of sorrow, why it knew not, or why it was that the sombre cloud should have melted into tears it knew not. It was instinctive sympathy—one of those "Touches of nature that makes the whole world kin," as the poet of Twickenham sang.

He was condemned as a felon and a murderer!

There are typical sacrifices throughout this world—they have been, and are, and will be—for they point to Mt. Calvary, in all its mystery.

We find that there is no material life, but through the sacrifices of life. The animal bleeds and the ripe fruits and vegetables of the earth yield their lives in full vigor to preserve life; and the transmigration from one to another form of existence, each awakening, to all appearance, from death. The butterfly breaks the shell of the egg and comes forth an unsightly worm, that in time weaves its own shroud and coffin, and after lying, apparently dead, for some months, breaks through its cocoon a winged and beautiful butterfly, that flits from flower to flower in all of the joy of this its new and final phase of existence.

May we not draw an analogy from this to our own spiritual existence?

Years passed away and there was no trace of this industrious, happy and pious family but an isolated chimney clothed with ivy. Yet the moon shone as radiantly as ever, silvering the old oak and simple granite pillar reared in tears, by the kind hearted people of the valley.

THE INSCRIPTION:

Sacred to the Memory
of
PHILIP GRAY,
Murdered for His Charity and Benevolence
by
Presumptive Proof.

How can language describe the fiend who perpetrated this murder? Hearing the footsteps of the farmer as he traveled the highroad, he darted from his victim and hid himself behind a clump of cedars. He witnessed his capture, his trial and his execution! But there was a wide opened Eye, ever looking down upon him, which never closed or slept, and it turned away forever as he entered eternity, from a nameless and disgraceful grave.

In what does the slanderer differ from the murderer? He also sees the suffering and innocent victim of his own depravity languish into the grave, and this from the poison of *his* wounds!

THE MYSTERY OF VICKSBURG.

The Vicksburg correspondent of the New York Times states that one remarkable circumstance in connection with the recent fight there is that no one seems to have been wounded, and that not one negro out of prison will acknowledge having been engaged in the disturbances. He adds: "How many were killed is a question which no one seems prepared to answer definitely. A Republican office-holder tells me that not less than two hundred were shot. Owens, who commanded the largest company of negroes, says that he is sure that not more than thirty were killed. A number of white men who were in the fight, and in a position to see everything that occurred, state positively that not less than fifty negroes fell. Where these men were buried is a mystery, and how they were conveyed from the battlefield no one seems to know. I was careful to visit many of the cabins near Vicksburg, but was unable to find a wounded negro, or a household which had lost one of its members. The colored people go about their usual avocations as if nothing unusual had happened, and as if they had sustained no loss. The whites have gone into mourning for their dead, but the negroes continue to laugh, talk, dance, and sing as if they had never known trouble of any kind.

A plain-spoken preacher delivered the following from his desk: "I would announce to the congregation that, probably by mistake, there was left at the meeting house this morning a small cotton umbrella, much damaged by time and wear, and of an exceedingly blue pale color, in place whereof one was taken, a very large black silk umbrella, of great beauty. Blunders of this sort my brethren, are getting a little too common."

The editor of a country journal in New York thus appeals to the better nature of his delinquent subscribers: To all those who are in arrears one year or more, who will come forward and pay up, we will give a first-class obituary notice gratis in case it kills him.

From the Savannah Advertiser.

HIS HOLINESS THE POPE.

Interesing Letter to Bishop About the Seminary at Macon.

To our Venerable Brother William, Bishop of Savannah:

VENERABLE BROTHER—Health and apostolic benediction. It is with the greatest pleasure, venerable brother, that we learn of the foundation of your seminary, and of the hope which you entertain of its utility, and certainly you could never have provided in a proper way for the wants of your Diocese by clergy gathered here and there from every direction. For if our holy faith is to remain well grounded among the people, a native clergy is required—a clergy whose force is easily kept entire, and whose members, formed in the same institution, will remain so united that they can always and everywhere work cordially together. We congratulate you, therefore, on your undertaking. Moreover, since we learn that the marble statue of Our Lady, which we sent you, was most acceptable, not only to yourself but to your entire flock, and that you have resolved to expose it publicly in the oratory of your seminary, we confidently hope that the blessed Virgin will take this work under her special protection, so that it will succeed according to your best wishes and to the wants of your Diocese. And, in order that all the faithful may implore this favor the more earnestly from the charity of this good Mother, we gladly consent to your petition. To all the faithful, therefore, who visit this image of the Divine Mother in said oratory, and who recite there the Hail, Mary, three times, we grant one hundred days' indulgence. Moreover, to all those who with the same dispositions shall recite therein the Litany of the Blessed Virgin (Loretto), we grant an indulgence of three hundred days. The aforesaid indulgences may be applied by way of suffrage to the suffering souls in purgatory. In conclusion, we pray God from our heart to bless your Episcopal zeal and solicitude; and in order to obtain God's favor on your undertakings, and as a pledge of our special good will towards you, venerable brother, we impart most cordially to you, to your clergy, and to your entire flock, our Apostolic benediction. Given at St. Peter's in Rome, this 2d day of November, 1874, the twenty-ninth year of our pontificate.

PIUS P. P. 9TH.

WHERE HAIR COMES TO A HEAD.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press writes: "I have recently learned some interesting facts respecting a manufacture in which every female head throughout the land is interested, namely, the preparation of human hair and its transformation into switches, ringlets, etc. The largest establishment of this nature in the world exists in Germany. It is situated in a town called Wetzlar in the valley of the Lahn. It is the depot to which the travelling collectors of hair bring their wares to dispose of, and so extensive are its transactions that their warce are arranged in bales, each containing three and four hundred pounds of hair. These bales each contain a heterogeneous mass of human locks of every shade and texture, from raven black to flaxen blonde, from horsehair coarseness to silken fineness. This is the material in the rough, and very dirty and disgusting are often the peasant-grown tresses when brought into the factory But fear nothing, ladies fair, respecting the cleanliness of your alien locks; all the hair is thoroughly boiled before being placed in the hands of the work-girls, of whom about six hundred are employed in this establishment. Tde hair, when dried and smoothed, is then carefully sorted according to color and length. Good brown hair of average length is worth about $75 a pound; the highest-priced hair is pure white, long tresses of which are sold, not by the pound but by the single hair, each hair being valued at about half a cent. The most valuable of the natural hues is pale gold; a switch of that color was displayed valued at nearly $100, even in that wholesale mart. The greatest curiosity there was a switch of light brown hair measuring six feet in length, and for which $100 had been paid to the original owner thereof; this unparalleled braid is not to be sold, but is to be reserved for exhibition at our centennial."

From the Springfield Republican.

GENERATING CRIMINALS.

Some of the most curious and remarkable criminal statistics ever obtained have just been given to the public by Dr. Harris, of New York. His attention was called, some time sime since, to a county on the Upper Hudson, which showed a remarkable proportion of crime and poverty to the population—480 of its 40,000 being in the alms-house—and upon looking into the records a little, he found certain names continually appearing. Becoming interested in the subject, he concluded to search the genealogies of these families, and after a thorough investigation, he discovered that from a young girl named "Margaret,"—who was left adrift, nobody remembers how, in a village of the county, seventy-one years ago, and in the absence of an alms-house, was left to grow up as best she could—have descended two hundred criminals. As an illustration of this remarkable record, in one single generation of her unhappy line there were twenty children; of these three died in infancy, and seventeen survived to maturity. Of the seventeen, nine served in the State prisons for high crimes an aggregate term of fifty years, while the others were frequent inmates of jails, penitentiaries and alms-houses! The whole number of this girl's descendants, through six generations, is nine hundred, and besides the two hundred who are on record as criminals, a large number have been idiots, imbeciles, drunkards, lunatics, prostitutes, and paupers. A stronger argument for careful treatment of pauper children than these figures could hardly be found.

AN OLD STYLE MEMBER.

Crutchfield, of Tennessee, says a correspondent, writing of the notables of the United States House of Representatives, is one of the curiosities of the House. Imagine a shock-haired, unshorn, corduroy-clad fellow with his trousers tucked into cowhide boots, and his hat on the back of his head, and you have Crutchfield as he presented himself at the House door the first day of the last session. The doorkeeper refused him admittance until a colleague vouched for his rights. He wears ordinary clothes now, combs his hair, and has his boots blacked, and, instead of gaping around the room as he used to, sits at his desk and scribbles like an awkward schoolboy learning how to write.

There seems to be a general mania on the part of politicians and their like to sue editors for libel this season. Every mail brings new suits. Considering the fact that these suits do not meet with much favor at the hands of jurors or courts, one would suppose that there would be but little encouragement in them.

THE MAN IN THE IRON MASK AND THE BONAPARTES.

A curious myth or superstition is traced to the Isle of Sainte Marguerite, in the last number of Scribner. Many years ago the Governor of the Isle was a M. Bonapart. In his custody was the Man with the Iron Mask. M. Bonapart had a daughter, and she was passing fair, just budding into womanhood, and her solitude was the nurse to romantic thought. A love for the unfortunate prisoner took possession of her. She had seen the graceful figure of the masked prisoner promenading at night upon the terrace and at worship in the chapel, where he was forbidden to speak or uncover his face, the soldiers in attendance having their pieces always pointed toward him if he should attempt to do either. She discovered that her father always treated him with the greatest respect, serving him bareheaded and standing. His table-service was of massive silver, his dress of the rich st velvet, he wore the finest linen and most costly lace. She heard her father accidentally speak of him as "the Prince." She stole the keys from her father and so gained access to the prisoner, and a mutual love arose. When the Governor discovered his child's treachery he was struck with the greatest dismay. His oath was binding upon him to put immediately to death any one who had spoken to the prisoner. But she confessed her love for him and pleaded piteously for her young life. The captive also, to whom the Governor was much attached, joined his prayers to hers and implored that they might be made man and wife, and then the secret would be safe. The Governor was not stern enough to immolate his child, and perhaps a gleam of ambition may have flashed across his mind, as, in the event of the death of Louis XIV, the prisoner would be acknowledged and his daughter sit on the throne of France. However, their nuptials were performed by the priest of the castle in the dead of night, and all were sworn to secrecy. From this union two children were born. A whisper of this reaching the ears of the minister, the Marquis of Louvois, the prisoner was immediately removed to Bastile for safe keeping; and the mother, the priest and the Governor disappeared. The children were sent to Corsica to be brought up under the name of their grand-father, Bonpart, which was corrupted into Buonaparte, and thus, says the legend, Providence avenged the wrongs of the twin-brother of Louis XIV, and established the oldest branch of the Bourbon line on the throne of France.

INTELLIGENT ANTS AND PLANTS.

To the Chicago *Tribune* writes Mr. E. M. Hale as follows:

While rambling in the woods on the shores of Lake Geneva last summer, I discovered a company of large brown ants feasting on the crumbs left of a picnic dinner. Their repast was found on a stump, and the crumbs of cake were in a little depression half an inch deep. The party, probably numbered fifty or more.

In a spirit of mischievous investigation, I dipped up in my hands a little water from the lake, and poured into the depression where the ants were feasting. A general rush for dry land followed, but all were not nimble enough to escape. Several were overwhelmed, and struggled for life as any human would. A few of the largest reached the shore; but what was my astonishment when I observed that those who had escaped, after shaking themselves, signaled to others, and both boldly plunged into the miniature lake, and, swimming to the rescue of their companions, seized and dragged them out of the water! Some seemed to recover immediately, and ran nimbly away. Others were nearly drowned, and these were rolled and shaken by their rescuers, just as drowned men are sometimes treated in similar cases.

I watched their efforts with the greatest interest, for they showed such decision, coolness and bravery that it commanded my respect. They saved all but two or three from a watery grave. These I picked out and laid down on the dry wood in sight of the ants. They would come up, one after the other, touch them with their attennæ, and finding they were dead, go (mournfully?) away.

I watched them until they had all left the top of the stump. They did not—at least while I remained—come back and give their brethren a decent burial, as appears to be the custom of their South American fellows.

For many years, what little time I have, I have watched closely the mental manifestations of animals, particularly cats, squirrels and horses, and every year the conviction grows apace that their intellectual powers, if cultivated, would far exceed our most sanguine expectations.

More than this, there are evidences of something more than a "blind instinct" in plants, and I could narrate many strange habits of certain plants which would surprise the unobservant.

The difficulty the Episcopalians in Iowa have in getting a bishop has led the Chicago Tribune to preach a short sermon from the text, "The laborer is worthy of his hire." Three well-known clergymen have been elected and have declined, and the prospect of success in future elections is still dubious. Whereupon the Tribune remarks that "bishops no longer wear leathern girdles, feed on locusts and wild honey, and cry out in the wilderness, for the way was long ago cleared, and those who now travel it ought not to be reduced to the necessities of the birds of the air and the foxes of the field." The salary of the bishop of the diocese of Iowa is said to be $2,500, which will not attract the skilled labor desired in that quarter. Their only hope is in finding an eminent clergymen who is sufficiently endowed to be able to wear his duties and his honors gracefully without having to consider wherewithal he shall be clothed.

HOPES OF THE FUTURE.

The Financial Chronicle, in reviewing the prospects of business, compares financial events a year since and now, and finds much encouragement in the contrast. Then $11,000,000 extra greenbacks had been emitted, and Mr. Richardson wanted Congress to authorize $33,000,000 more. Now, for twelve months the country has been practicing economy, and with the check of business has come an accumulation of savings. These savings are capital, and capital cannot long lie idle without setting the wheels of industry in motion. When the reservoir is at its level it will again overflow, and that time seems to be near. The Chronicle thinks the time is not far off when there will be a fresh demand for our bonds in Europe.

Among the applicants for charity turkeys in Boston, on Thanksgiving day, was a well dressed woman, who wanted a turkey because "she might as well have one as anybody else." She kept boarders. Another, who was a man with diamond studs and a gold watch chain, wanted a turkey for a brother who was sick.

STATE NEWS.

The Goldsboro Messenger says: The gin and ginhouse of Miss Sally Hardy, in Lenoir county, were destroyed by fire on the night of the 5th inst., together with about four bales of cotton. Insurance $300. The fire was caused from friction.

The Rocky Mount Mail says: We learn that on Monday last a negro by the name of Patterson, and who recently lived at this place, was shot and killed in Tarboro while resisting the police authorities.

The Raleigh News says: Dr. Danie Dupree, formerly of this city, was recently married in Nashville, Tenn., to Miss Eliza S. Flint, formerly of Louisiana. Dr. Dupree is a son of the late Daniel Dupree, former bookkeeper of the Bank of the State of North Carolina.

The Raleigh News says: The Spring term of the Supreme Court will convene in this city on Monday next. In this connection we will state that we learn authoritatively that the rumor that Judge Reade intends resigning is unfounded, as that gentleman has not signified any intention of doing so.

The Salisbury Watchman says: Mr. Jesse Lyerly reports 8 hogs slaughtered this year, which aggregated 3,064 pounds. The largest, three and a quarter years old, 705 pounds; the smallest, sixteen months old, 200 pounds. Hurrah for Jesse and the porkers.

The Raleigh News says: The pair of silver goblets offered by the State Agricultural Journal, as special premium, at the Sampson County Fair, have been awarded as follows: One to Miss Sue C. Mathews, for butter, and the second to Miss L. P. Henry, for finest drawings, both of Sampson county.

The Rocky Mount Mail says: Dr. J. H. Tucker shot at Mr. Robert Hamlin three times on Christmas day, on the streets of Henderson. One ball passed through Hamlin's hat, the second missed him, the third struck a knife in his vest pocket and glanced. Both parties were bound over in the sum of $2,000. Hamlin had a pistol but did not fire. Domestic feud, as both parties married in the same family.

The Goldsboro Messenger says: A small dwelling house and kitchen, occupied by Council Brown, in Webbville, was destroyed by fire on the night of Th

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C:

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1875.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAIL ROAD.

That the South has great interest in the early completion of the Southern Pacific Rail Road is a proposition about which there can not be a shadow of doubt. Every portion of the South, even the remotest, must sooner or later feel the beneficial effects flowing from the location within its borders of that great line of travel and traffic between the two oceans. But more especially is this true of North Carolina and of our city of Wilmington.

It is now only a question of time whether we shall cross the mountains and connect our North Carolina railways with those of the great Mississippi Valley, and when this shall be done and when the Southern Pacific road shall have been completed, what is there to prevent the Port of Wilmington from being the Atlantic terminus of this great inter oceanic line?

We say the crossing of the mountains is only a question of time. Sooner or later it will be done, and not very remotely either, for the Carolina Central stands ready to do the work if no one else will. We desire to see the work accomplished by some one, and that speedily, nor do we see any reason why Wilmington should not reap all the advantages she can therefrom. There seems too much disposition in certain quarters to ignore the existence of this portion of the State. The two termini sections of the State do not constitute the whole of North Carolina by a great deal.

But our purpose was to enlarge upon that point this morning. The proper time for it will come hereafter. Our purpose now is simply to call attention to a letter which we take from the Fayetteville *Observer*. Whatever Colonel Scott may have done heretofore in the way of [illegible] a work that must [illegible] ns of the South, especially North Carolina. We are also of [illegible] Eighteen hundred and no [illegible] the building of a [illegible] Pacific Railroad, [illegible] shin all the [illegible] TEXAS & PACIFIC COMPANY, [illegible]

Office of [illegible]
Philadelphia, [illegible]

J. J. Mott, Esq., [illegible]
My Dear Sir: [illegible] that first section [illegible] of the Company [illegible] Texas & Pacific Railway [illegible] Company [illegible] Texas & Pacific Railway [illegible] Company [illegible] Texas & Pacific Railway [illegible]

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1875.

A BLACK BEAST

Practical Workings of the Civil Rights Bill—A Respectable White Girl Ravished by a Negro—The Fiend is Pursued but Escapes—The Avenger on His Track—Proclamation of Outlawry against Him.

It becomes our duty to chronicle the commission of a crime in our section so inhuman and revolting that civilization trembles at the mere mention of such an atrocity. Miss Margaret C. Rivenbark, of Union Township, in this county, made an affidevit before Acting Justices of the Peace, S. C. Fillyaw and Rufus Garriss, to the effect that on the night of the 24th day of December last Liberty Boney, colored, at and in the township of Holly did, with force and arms, break into the dwelling house of Mr. William J. Gurganus, where she was then stopping, and did there commit a rape upon her. The particulars of this fiendish act, as we understand them, are peculiarly horrifying

It appears that Miss Rivenbark, who is a highly respectable young lady, aged about 20 years, was visiting at the house of Mr. Gurganus', and was there on the night in question. Liberty Boney who is described as a course, vulgar negro, knocked at the door of Mr. Gurganus' dwelling and demanded admittance. Not being admitted as quickly as possible he forced his way into the house and proceeded at once to accomplish his hellish purpose in the presence of Mr. Gurganus, his wife and family, cautioning them that if they made any outcry he would kill them. Any resistance that Mr. Gurganus, who is a feeble man, could have made was rendered vain, and himself paralyzed with fear by the presence of three armed negroes on the outside of the house, who it seemed accompanied Boney to the house and remained there for the purpose of aiding and abetting him in the consumation of the crime. After accomplishing the deed Boney fled with his associates.

A party was made up as soon as the facts became known who started in pursuit of the fiend, but they were unsuccessful in capturing him. After the making of the affidavit, as above stated by Miss Rivenbark, the process of law was issued for the arrest of Boney, which he has thus far successfully eluded.

In accordance with the statute in such cases, made and provided, Boney has been outlawed by proclamation of the Justices above named.

Foul Play Suspected.

A colored woman by the name of Grace Watson died very suddenly at Point Caswell on Monday of last week, the 28th ult. A jury was empannelled, and one Mack Horrell appointed Coroner *pro. tem.* and a verdict was rendered that the deceased came to her death from natural causes.

The body of the woman was duly interred, but it seems that there are since good reasons for believing that the woman was foully dealt with. An affidavit to this effect was made yesterday before Justice Cassidey, when a warrant was issued for the arrest of Elijah Lamont, colored, who is charged with having been the cause of her death.

From such statements as we were able to gather it would seem that the deceased and Elijah Lamont were together at the store of Mr. L. Vollers, at Point Caswell, on the 28th ult.; that the man attempted some liberties with the woman, which were repulsed by her; that she then ran around to the rear of the house, followed by the man, and that shortly afterwards the woman was found there dead.

Coroner Hewlett was up there last week, but has thus far, we understand, held no inquest himself.

A Serious Charge.

A colored man yesterday entered the Mayor's office and made the following statement: He came to the city from Sampson county for the purpose of spending the holidays, and a few days since had made up his mind to remove himself and his family from Sampson, and for that purpose was negotiating for the purchase of a small farm near this city. This farm he intended to pay for, with considerable stock which he left at home. Preparatory to making the purchase, he paid a visit home, where, imagine his grief and disappointment to find that he had been deprived of his hard earnings by the ruthless hands of some bold robbers, who in broad day light had entered his premises and taken away a number of cattle and hogs, one mule and a great quantity of corn. He was informed after relating the above story, that the offenders were beyond the jurisdiction of a Magistrate of New Hanover county, when he departed.

Fire at Point Caswell.

We regret to learn that the dwelling house of Mr. A. J. Mott, near Point Caswell, was destroyed by fire on last Friday night, about 12 o'clock. The fire caught on the roof, it is supposed from a spark, and the family, who were asleep at the time, knew nothing of it until the roof was in a light blaze. A part of the furniture was also burned with the building. The loss is estimated at $1,500, on which there was insurance for $900 with the Penn Fire Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, of which Mr. John W. Gordon is the agent in this city.

The Children's Friend.

The energetic Superintendent of the Oxford Orphan Asylum, J. H. Mills, Esq., who is indeed a friend of the friendless, will issue at Oxford to-morrow, a paper to be called *The Children's Friend*. It will be issued under the auspices of the Orphan Asylum and devoted to the good of all the children of the State. The issuing of the paper was authorized by the last Grand Lodge; and we sincerely trust that it may receive the liberal patronage which so laudable an enterprise deserves. Price of subscription $1 per annum, invariably in advance. Let every friend of the orphan send in his subscription.

The Vidette.

This is the name of a handsome new weekly, published at LaGrange, in Lenior county, by Messrs. P. W. Wooley and S. F. Gardner, the first issue of which is now before us. It makes a very creditable appearrnce and has our best wishes for its success.

The Shipping Question.

The Statesville *Landmark* says: The Charlotte *Observer* corrects the erroneous statements made in its issue of Nov. 28, ult., in reference to the rates of insurance on cotton shipped from Wilmington, and its further erroneous statement that it required "two tides to get over the bar at Wilmington for incoming and outgoing vessels." These statements were promptly corrected by the Commercial Editor of the Wilmington JOURNAL, and were so patently untrue as to induce the suggestion that the intelligence of the Editor of the *Observer* was imposed upon by his informants. Wilmington offers the same advantages for foreign shipment that can be found at any Southern port. And her merchants offer as high prices for cotton as can be obtained in the South.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Extracts from the Proceedings.

The Board met in regular monthly session on Monday, which was continued over to Tuesday.

The following applications were received and acted upon:

W. E. Cowan, for privilege of selling liquor, license granted. J. P. Biddle, for the same; granted. Application of Betsy Bowden, for assistance; granted. Application of Thos. Blandon, for assistance; granted. Wright Farren, for exemption from public duty; granted. John H. Turner, for remission of double tax; referred to Finance Committee. Bill of Govey Benson, tabled. Bill of Henry Hall, Clerk and Treasurer of Caswell township; referred back to Trustees to be itemized.

H. E. Scott, Superintendent of the Poor House, reported the name of Dr. J. F. King as physician at that institution, in accordance with requirement of the Board at last meeting.

J. H. Brown, constable of Holden township, presented his bond; received and ordered registered.

Report of trustees of Holden township relative to the condition of roads and bridges in their township; received and ordered filed.

In the matter of the Wilmington Railway Bridge Company, in accordance with the opinion of the County Attorney, it appearing to him that the liability of the company to taxation is now pending before the Supreme Court for decision, it is ordered by the Board that the collection of said tax be suspended until the decision aforesaid be rendered, the Clerk of the Board to certify this order to the tax collector of this county.

License to retail liquor was granted to W. E. Cowan & Co.

Application of Wright Farmer to be excused from working on the road was granted.

Application of the Trustees from Holden township for a new road was received and ordered on file.

John S. Beider was granted license to retail liquors.

The bond of I. H. Brown, Constable of Holden township, was received and ordered on file.

Application of W. P. Andrews for reduction of taxes was granted.

Application of John H. Turner for relief from double taxes was granted.

H. E. Scott, Superintendent of the County Hospital and Poor House, reported that he had engaged Dr. J. F. King to attend to the sick. Report received and ordered filed.

Application of D. O'Connor, Sandard Keeper, stating that it was necessary for him to have another place to keep his weights and measures, owing to the Grand Jury being obliged to occupy the office assigned to him, and finding it impossible for him to attend to his business for the want of a proper place, was received and it was ordered that the sum of $50 per year be allowed him to receive a convenient place to keep his weights and measures.

Application to build a bridge over Northeast River, was referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Report of Committee on Work House was received and ordered on file.

Report of Committee on Hospital and Poor House was received and ordered on file.

The County Treasurer's report for the month of December, 1874, was received and ordered on file.

Report of Special Committee on jail received and ordered on file.

Application of J. W. McCallister for reduction of taxes granted.

Application of R. W. Collins and others to attach a portion of Lincoln Township to Holden, was referred to Commissioners Morriss and Nixon to report at the next meeting of the Board.

Application to build a bridge over North East at Croom's Landing, was referred to Commissioner on Roads and Bridges to report at next meeting.

Application of Worth & Worth, agents for Mrs. A. E. Hall, for remission of double tax on real estate, was granted.

Application of Neil Kelley and others for a public bridge over North East River near J. J. Moore's, was referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges to report at the next meeting.

Application of David English and others for a foot-way in Lincoln township, was laid over.

The Auditing Committee's report for the month of December 1874, was received and ordered on file.

The Alleged Murder.

The jury of inquest in the case of Grace Watson, the colored woman who died so suddenly at Point Caswell on the Monday of last week, rendered a verdict that "deceased came to her death by appoplexy." The inquest was held by A. V. Horrell, acting Coroner, who was appointed as such by Justice Thompson. Coroner Hewlett arrived during the progress of the inquest when the matter was surrendered into his hands.

Dr. Geo. F. Lewis, who was called upon to make an examination of the body of deceased, testified as follows:

After a thorough and careful examination of the body of Grace Watson, I find no evidence of violence or injury. On examination of the brain I find an erupture of a blood vessel, which, in my opinion, was sufficient and did cause her death; or, in other words, in my opinion she died of apoplexy.

New Arrangement.

An arrangement has been perfected by which passengers arriving here on the Carolina Central Railway, bound North, can go through without stopping over night in the city. As the arrival of the above train at its depot in this city is simultaneous with the departure of the train on the Wilmington & Weldon R. R., there is no time in which to drive from one depot to the other, and passengers are therefore taken from the Carolina Central train, at Meares' Bluff, and brought on to the city to Union Depot on the Wil., Col. & Aug. train, where they can take the Wilmington & Weldon train, bound North.

A MAN IN RUINS.—One of the saddest spectacles in the worldis a human being shattered and broken down by the use of ardent spirits. But the damage may be repaired, the ruin restored to perfect soundness, by a course of that most powerful of all invigorants, DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS. Beware of those "tonics" of which rum is an element. They aggravate disease and promote decay [4w

MARRIED.

On Monday evening, the 4th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, in this city, by Rev. A. A. Watson, D. D., Mr. ROBERT SEYROTH, to Miss LILLIE PRIGGE, daughter of Mr. G. Prigge. No cards.

At Mobile, Ala., December 23d, 1874, at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, Thos. J. Mobrey, by the Rev. J. W. Rush, Capt J. K. DAVIS, of Beaufort, North Carolina, to Miss SALLIE C. FARMER, second daughter of the late Capt. John Farmer, of Mobile.

At Mobile, Ala., on the 23d instant, by the Rev. Mr. Beard, of St. John's Church, Mr. JAS. L. CASSIDEY, Jr., and Miss LIZZIE A. SIMMONS.

In this city, December 31st, at the residences of the bride's father, J. G. Borden, Esq., by Rev. J. E. Mann, Mr. J. H. McLEOD, of Baltimore, and Miss MARIA L. BORDEN, of Wilmington.

In the evening of the 15th of December, 1874, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. A. J. Mercer, Supply, N. C., by Rev. Mr. Rev., Miss MARY J. MERCER to Mr. M. C. REEVES, of Surry County, N. C.

DIED.

SMITH—In this city, on the 5th instant, Sophia, daughter of William L. and Sophia W. Smith, aged 7 weeks.

Yesterday, at 12 M., KATE FULTON, daughter of Thomas H. and Kate Fulton Wright, aged three years and ten months.

Yesterday morning at 5½ o'clock, JULIA EMMA, daughter of Sarah G., and the late Jesse Sowden, aged twenty-three years, one month, and twenty days.

HEADQUARTERS.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—Noon—HOUSE—After some local business Hale, of Maine, offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The disturbed and revolutionary condition of affairs in Louisiana threaten the destruction of law and order and civil rule in that State, and

WHEREAS, By section 4 of article 5 of the Constitution it is made the imperative duty of Congress to guarantee to every State of the Union a Republican form of government, and

WHEREAS, In the judgment of this House, the most practical mode of rendering this guarantee effectual in the case of Louisiana is to remove all sense of wrong and oppression from the mind of its people by a new, fair and well guarded election for their civil officers; therefore,

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to prepare and report, without delay, a bill providing for a new election, of State officers and representatives in Congress, in Louisiana, under such guards, restrictions and guarantees as will ensure the fullest liberty to every citizen to exercise the right of suffrage without fear and without restraint, and as will provide for such a count and declaration of the result as will ensure to the majority their constitutional and legal rights.

Mr. Hale—As objection is made I now give notice that I will on Monday next move to suspend the rules in order to adopt this resolution. I do not propose to take the subject from the Select Committee if the House choose to send it to it, but the impotency of any committee getting information that will solve the question is already known by the fact that the most high-handed proceedings have taken place while the Committee is sitting there.

Mr. Randall—Who has committed these high-handed proceedings?

Mr. Cox—The gentleman from Maine has given notice that he will offer his resolution next Monday, I give notice of another resolution on the same subject which comprehends the idea of the withdrawal of the military force from Louisiana. I hope the line will be drawn on that.

SENATE—After local business was transacted the Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution submitted yesterday by Thurman, in regard to the Louisiana troubles. Pending which the question being on motion of Clark ling to insert the words "if not incompatible with public interest."

West, of Louisiana, said it was somewhat remarkable that those who thrust this resolution upon the Senate declared that they were in possession of all the facts about Louisiana; yet they wanted the President to send information to them. He then spoke of the condition of affairs in Louisiana, and quoted from the dispatch of Gen. Sheridan to show that it was necessary for the Government to interfere to protect life in that State. It had been charged here by Senators on the other side of the Chamber that the President had used the army in Louisiana in violation of the law. They need not think that the President had made a mistake. He might make mistakes some times, but he never made a military mistake. It had been charged here further that Gen. Sheridan was ordered to New Orleans over the General of the Army, and contrary to all usages. He, West, before commencing his speech, fortunately had found upon the floor of the Senate the Secretary of War, and upon asking him if such had been the case, the Secretary replied in the negative, and handed the evidence to him to contradict the statements that the General of the Army had been ignored.

West then sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the following letter received by him from the Secretary of War:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ST LOUIS, MO.,
Dec. 30, 1874.

To W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, Washington:

GENERAL—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your confidential communication of December 26th, with the enclosures.

Very respectfully,
Your ob'd't serv't,
W. T. SHERMAN, General.

Saulsbury, of Delaware—That is simply an acknowledgment of the receipt of confidential communications, and does not state the character of them.

When this resolution shall have been passed and all the information comes out, the Senator will see that it was an acknowledgment of the receipt of all the orders and communications in reference to General Sheridan being ordered to New Orleans. That is the fact, and I know it to be so. He then proceeded to review the circumstances attending the organization of the Legislature in New Orleans, on Monday last, and charged that by the laws of Louisiana the acts of the Conservative members of that Legislature were illegal, violent and at the outrage he perpetrated upon his people, he stood aghast, at the spectacle presented in this Senate yesterday, a spectacle of one portion of the members seeking to ruin the fair name and the honor of the people of one section of this country before the civilized world. He was amazed, utterly amazed, that there should be found in the hearts of men with whom he daily associated upon this floor so much hate, he was totally unprepared for it, and if he believed to-day that the expressions, which he heard from Senator's lips yesterday, reflected the sentiments of the Northern people, he would feel that it was time for the Southern people to die. If he believed that these expressions foreshadowed the policy of this government towards the South, then he would say let us have done with this farce of local self-government. He did not believe that such sentiments were entertained by the Northern people, he did not believe that the brave men against whom the people of the South had lately contested entertained any such sentiments. He believed the great majority of the American people, both North and South, white and black, abhorred any such a spirit of animosity. He believed the movement inaugurated in 1872 by that large headed and large hearted man of New York to bring about good feeling and harmony would be successful. In the support which he (Gordon) gave to the resolution, as presented by the Senator from Ohio (Thurman), he protested against any construction which would make it appear that he was wanting in respect for the President of the United States. Much had been said here about the President being Cammander in Chief of the Army. He (Gordon) was glad he was Commander in Chief; glad that the military was subordinate to the civil powers. He did not propose to discuss the resolution, but to reply to what he was forced to conclude were gratuitous insults offered to his people by some of the Senators on the other side of the Chamber. It was charged that murder prevailed throughout the South, and that these murders were by the hands of the Democratic White Man's party. His reply to that was brief—the charge was false.—It was true that murders had occurred, but no one deplored them more than himself, nor more than the people he represented. His people had always said that the class of people committing these murders were the worst enemies of the South. If murders were committed, was that any reason for branding the whole Southern people as a set of assassins and barbarians.—Wherever in Southern States people of honesty and integrity have control of public affairs, property, life and liberty are as safe as they are in any Northern State. (Applause in the galleries.) Did the Senator from Vermont, Edmunds, forget that there were States in the North in the hands of the Democrats. He, Gordon, asserted that these States were governed just as well as States governed by Republicans. He was sure that such was the case in the South. Since the war not a solitary arm had been raised in a Southern State against the power of the Federal government, and yet the Southern people were charged day after day with being disloyal towards the government because there were riots at election or riots at cross roads.

A band of misguided negroes who marched at night with arms to murder and hearts to plunder could not be attacked by whites in self-defence. If they were attacked, and a conflict resulted in which a few were killed, the South was then charged with disloyalty and antagonism to the Federal Government. Colored militiamen might insult women, rob, pillage and drag innocent men from their beds, and when the white men resisted them the Southern people were held up as murderers and assassins. Men were sent down among them who had no common interest with them. These men made the laws, collected the taxes, and governed the Southern people, and then maligned the same people. If the South asked how New England would like that, how the West would like that, and strived by every lawful means to overthrow these men, her people were charged with being murderers and assassins. How long are we thus to be misunderstood in the face of every evidence we give of our readiness to meet the Northern people upon equal grounds? But we are told that we intimidate voters. It does not matter what may be our minority, though we may be as one to many, still we intimidate voters; it would soon be found that there was intimidation on the other side. He (Gordon) then read from the Chicago Inter Ocean certain testimony taken in Alabama to the effect that bacon for the relief of persons in the overflowed districts was distributed to persons living out of these districts on the eve of the election. Other colored men swore that they had been discharged for voting the Republican ticket and others that they had been beaten and turned out of Church for so voting. The Senator from Indiana (Morton) yesterday had spoken of the lies sent out by the Southern Associated Press Agents. He (Gordon) thought that a libel on the Associated Press of the South, and he thought he knew as much about it as the Senator from Indiana. He (Gordon) as a Senator and a man, recognizing his responsibility to his country and to his God, would say these things are true. (Renewed applause in the galleries.) Continuing his arguments he said: Liars are they, what does the Senator do with the reporters sent out by the leading papers of the country from the city of New York, are they also liars, if so why did not the Senator charge it. They testified to the very same class of facts. Why Mr. President does it find a place in the Senator's heart to charge falsehood upon the Southern reporters, when if falsehood exited it also existed in the city of New York? No sir the Senator covered before the power of the Herald, Tribune and Times and he dare not say it. (Renewed applause in the galleries.)

Chair—Sargent give notice that if any further applause be made that the rule will be enforced and the galleries cleared.

Gordon resuming said he was forced to the conclusion that those on the other side who claim to be the friends of law and order desire murder in the Southern States, they know when peace came, when people of this country understand each other as they are beginning thank God to understand each other now. Good Government would ensue, life, liberty and property would be safe, and there would be no place for these disturbing spirits. He was responsible only for his belief, but he thought it true, and in time history would write it down so. Not one man in a thousand in the South was armed. There were not half so many armed as before the war. There were not so many military companies in the South as before the war. Even the old fashioned double-barreled shot-gun has almost disappeared, and was it all right for the Government to arm the black militia and disarm the white men? Before the men who had no interest with the Southern people except to arraign the blacks against them came there, good feeling existed between whites and blacks. There were churches and schoolhouses in the South for the blacks, and in every Southern State money had been contributed by the whites for schoolhouses and churches for the blacks. The Southern white people had contributed more than any one else for those purposes. Only the other day a resident of Georgia in his last will and testament bequeathed one hundred thousand dollars to educate the colored people. Did the Senator from Vermont (Edmunds) think these the acts of semi-barbarism which he attributed to the Southern people in his speech yesterday?

Edmunds said the Senator did not quote him correctly.

Gordon—Does the Senator say that he did not say that before the war the South was in a state of semi-barbarism?

Edmunds—I do.

Edmunds then requested the Senator to read from the record what he did say.

Gordon—Never mind what may be in the record; the words are in my memory and *will not out*.

Edmunds—Well, the Senator has the record, and if he can fish out of it anything of that character, then his ingenuity is equal to his audacity.—Sensation.

Gordon—I took down the Senators words as he said them, and am responsible for them.

Edmunds—Responsibility is a very good thing.

Gordon—The want of it sometimes is a very good thing, too. (Laughter.) He then read from the record of yesterday, Mr. Edmund's remarks when he said: When I see Mr. President, as I have not yet seen, that the people as they call themselves, the white leaguerers, or the white Democrats, or the white Conservatives, or whatever they may be, if any State in this Union where they find that any of their associates have committed assassination or murder or wrong upon their fellow citizens for no cause but opinion sake, turn upon him as in this, they would turn upon him or in Vermont without respect of party and bring him under the heavy hand of justice. Then I shall begin to have some faith that our Southern brothers who it seems have not yet forgotten the old manners and ways of semi-barbarous times, have thought better of it, &c.

Resuming his argument, Gordon said, where is the audacity now in bringing the Senator before the Chamber as I have done. He then referred to the history of the Southern people in the Revolutionary War, and spoke of many statesmen and soldiers from that section, and said if such men and deeds be evidences of semi-barbarism he was willing to accept before his country and before Heaven the crime attached to it, but for all of this he came here with a heart full of good will towards every one, and trusted that nothing he had said would be attributed to any feeling of animosity. His faith was firm that right, justice and truth would triumph, and that the feeling of good will already begun between the North and South would continue, and build up one common country. (Applause in the gallery.)

Edmunds said the honorable Senator had misstated what he (Edmunds) said and arraigned him before the Senate for using certain language.

Gordon said the Senator (Edmunds) was mistaken in his position. He (Gordon) did not arraign him, but simply repelled the arraignment he (Edmunds) made of his (Gordon's) people.

Edmunds said the Senator had repeated a phrase which bordered on semi-barbarism, that was if he was responsible for what he said. Was there any necessity for that? It reminded him of what the predecessors of the honorable Senator used to say when the had no better argument: That they would fight it out by the time the honorable Senator, Gordon, in speaking of his people had referred largely to the glories they attained in the interest of our common country. So they did, and they deserved the gratitude of the country for it, but, unfortunately, there had been a more recent period when in the conduct of Davis, Lee, Tooms and others whom he might name, blood had been shed for the destruction of that same flag. There was a late period in the history of the United States which did not redound to the credit of the Southern people as much as the early history, which the Senator had alluded to. The Democrats and Republicans in the Northern States lived side by side; the ballot box settled all matters, and they met together in society good friends. The Senator, Gordon, with the fairness which characterized his conduct to impute to him, Edmunds, any feeling of animosity or dislike for the people of the Southern States. All he desired was the security for life and property for all men and parties; he had no objection to white men or their party having control of every Southern State so they administered equal justice to all. There should be a careful effort to get at the truth and whatever it turned out to be act upon it, but he had a suspicion that it would not suit a certain portion of the people of the South, though not the portion to which the Senator from Georgia referred to, to have the truth. Ever since the rebellion had terminated they had cried out for tolerance of opinion only and not for vengeance. Northern men had removed their political disabilities and received men who had been engaged in the rebellion with open arms. All that the North desired was that peace which the Senator spoke of.

Gordon said the Senator (Edmunds) had referred to him, using the word "responsible." What he (Gordon) meant by the word was that he was responsible as a Senator, as a gentleman and as a man for the truth of what he said, and if thus being responsible was to bring upon him the censure of the Senator as semi-barbarous, he would have to try and bear it. If he will allow me to bear the responsibility of my statement I will promise not to molest him in his irresponsibility. He (Gordon) would not be led into any controversy about the recent war. He had supposed the unhappy past buried in the past, and if there was any glory on either side he supposed it was a common heritage to a common people. The Senator (Edmunds) desired to get at the truth about the South. If the South had one desire more than another it was that the American people might know the whole truth as to the state of feeling in that section.

The resolution was further discussed by Flanagan of Texas, and at half past four Hamilton of Maryland took the floor, but yielded to Sargent for a motion to adjourn—which was agreed to, and the Senate then adjourned till 12 o'clock to-morrow.

The Vice President authorizes and requests a palliation of the *on dit* of this morning. While he deplores the condition of the South, he uses no words of condemnation of the conduct of any officer, and has hopes that the Republican party is not killed.

LOUISIANA.

THE BARN BURNER SUSTAINED BY HIS MASTER.

VICE-PRESIDENT WILSON SAYS IT IS INFAMOUS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—Noon.—The following telegram was sent to General Sheridan to-day:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, January 6, 1874.

Gen. P. H. Sheridan, New Orleans, La:

Your telegrams all received. The President and all of us have full confidence and thoroughly approve your course.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

There is no probability that the President will issue such a proclamation as General Sheridan suggested in his telegram to Secretary Belknap yesterday.

Wilson is quoted as saying: "The dispatch was manufactured here. Sheridan could not have written so foolish a dispatch."

It may be positively stated that Sheridan's banditti dispatch is genuine.

On dit: A prominent official here endeavors to shield Sheridan from the storm of indignation of the country by representing that he did not assume command until 9 o'clock Monday evening, and General Emory, acting under Executive instruction, is responsible for the military invasion of the Louisiana Legislature; but the President is quoted as saying, "General Sheridan is on the spot and knows what to do and his actions will meet with Executive support."

The Senate's Louisiana resolution comes up at 1 o'clock.

NEW ORLEANS, January 6—Night.—The following telegram has been sent to the Secretary of War:

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 6

Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secy of War, Washington, D. C.:

The city is very quiet to-day. Some of the banditti made idle threats last night that they would assassinate me because I dared to tell the truth. I am not afraid, and will not be stopped from informing the Government that there are localities in this Department where the very air has been impregnated with assassination for some years. (Signed,)

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lt.-Gen. Com'g.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA WEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS.—These deservedly celebrated and popular medicines have effected a revolution in the healing art, and are on the fallacy of several maxims which have for many years obstructed the progress of medical science. The false supposition that "consumption is incurable" deterred physicians from attempting to find remedies for that its use, and patients afflicted with it resorted themselves to death without making an effort to escape from a doom which they supposed to be an inevitable. It is now proven, however, that *Consumption can be cured*, and that it has been cured in a very great number of cases (some of them apparently desperate ones) by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone; and in other cases by the same medicine in connection with Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, one or both, according to the requirements of the case.

Dr. Schenck himself, who enjoyed uninterrupted good health for more than forty years, was supposed, at one time, to be at the very gate of death, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and, since his recovery, many thousands similarly affected have used Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success.

Full directions accompany each, making it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck unless patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists

Jan 7 1m d&w

There is, probably, no way in which we can benefit our readers more than by recommending to them for general use *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. It is adapted to almost all the purposes of a Family Medicine; and as a specific for coughs, colds, whooping cough, soreness of the chest, lame stomach, rheumatism, spitting of blood, and all lung difficulties, it is no equal that ever was or learn of.

The propriety of giving condition medicine to horses, cattle and sheep, was discussed and admitted by many of the Agricultural Societies throughout the State last fall, and we believe that in every case but one they decided in favor of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*. Good judgment.

Wooten, Richardson & Co.,

COMMISSION
—AND—
SHIPPING MERCHANTS

NORTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C

REVIEW
OF THE
WILMINGTON MARKETS,
FOR THE
WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY,
Jan. 7, 1874.

REMARKS—It will be observed that our review of this week is two days shorter than usual, which we are happy to say was not caused by any laxity on our part, but because of the last remnant of the holidays interviewing: business being generally suspended on Friday and Saturday last.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME—The interval since our last has developed a good degree of activity and prices of many of the leading staples are firmer and some have advanced. The year closed calmly and quietly in financial circles and the new year has began with few if any disturbing influences.

The Cincinnati *Commercial Review* publishes the following retrospect of the business of the country for the year just closed:

"A year ago the panic which had blighted the commercial prosperity of the country, was beginning to pass away. The mania for hoarding up the currency of the country had reached its culminating point, and the common sense of most people had, in a measure, resumed its sway; but as when a hurricane sweeps over the country; uprooting the strongest trees which will not bend to its force, so the panic left behind its wrecks which will be apparent for years, and time alone will eventually effect the damage done Time is now doing its appointed work; the roots of the trees still standing are spreading into the soil left vacant and preparing for vigorous growth, which will hide from view the devastation which has been wrought.

To drop the simile, let us look at what has been accomplished during the year in the way of recuperation. First of all, the banking interest has resumed its usual course of business, and while the banks have not generally been able to declare as large dividends as usual they have all or nearly all made money, and are apparently in a sound and prosperous condition.

The railroads, as a whole have done better than could have been expected, in view of all of the unfavorable circumstances. The great trunk line between the East and West, and between the North and South, when they were not encumbered with unprofitable leased lines, have earned their dividends after paying all expenses and and the interest on their debts. Unfinished roads and those which were in a precarious condition have defaulted, it is true but some of them would have done so in any event.

The agricultural interest has little or nothing to complain of. If prices are not satisfactory for wheat and cotton the yield is so large that it compensates in a measure for the low value, while the rates which the farmers obtain for their corn and hogs and other produce make their income average better than most years. The crop of tobacco is not as complete a failure as has been reported, and the prices obtainable for it make up in a large degree for the deficiency in the quantity.

Manufacturing industry has suffered more than most other enterprises, and among them all the iron trade has stood the brunt of the battle, and will be the last to fully recover, for other branches of business must revive before the consumption of iron will reach a point which will consume the amount produced, even although the production has been largely reduced. But there are favorable indications even in this business, for orders for iron are increasing in the Eastern as well as in the Western markets.

In cotton manufacturing most of the New England mills, which have been running on reduced time, or have stopped altogether, resume work on full time with the advent of the new year. Old stocks have been worked off by manufactures of nearly all kinds of goods, and while the year's business in too many instances has not been profitable, the country is in a condition to consume more goods and the manufacturers have a better prospect before them, for raw materials are generally lower than they have been before for years, and wages are lower, while the money market is easy, and there is every indication that it will continue so most if not all of the year 1875.

Merchants as a rule have made some money, but the shrinkage in value of stocks on hand have in very many instances counterbalanced their profits. Some have made as much as usual, but many have failed. The record of failures show about as many as in 1873, but a large number of these are attributable directly to the panic and really belonging to 1873, while the percentage of loss is smaller than for that year.

The speculative fever has been at a comparative low ebb. This is seen in the reduced business on the New York Stock Exchange, and in the Gold Room, as well as in the Eastern and Western produce markets.

And now with the current of popular will set in the direction of a sound currency, we begin a new year with considerable progress already made towards recuperation, and with the prospect of a steady improvement, although it must of necessity still be slow.

In our local market, trade has been as active as could have been expected for the opening of the New Year. Business men as a general remark, have met their obligations promptly, and a careful survey by our larger merchants of their business for the past year shows that the aspect has been more favorable than was expected. Business has not fully revived yet, but this is accounted for in a measure, by the attention which merchants generally are giving to their in door business, balancing accounts taking stocks an I generally arranging their affairs for another year's business. The shipments of naval stores and cotton for the four business days of this week foot up 2,015 bales cotton; 1,732 casks crude spirits turpentine and 4,583 bbls rosin, against 5,387 bales cotton, 541 casks spirits turpentine and 9,378 bbls rosin for last week.

Foreign freights are steady. The supply of tonnage at hand is not large but the demand for berths is not active. For rates see table.

The chief features of the market and the changes of price of most of the leading products and manufacture for the week were as follows:

ROSIN—The Rosin market has been very quiet in tone, though as regards transactions the resume of sales foot up largely both for spot and future transactions. A weakness set in on Monday evening, which was immediately followed by a decline. At the decline, however, there were ready buyers who took all offered at the current prices. In futures there were considerable transactions, buyers option for the month. Beyond the present month no sales have been reported in futures, but $1 70 was freely paid for Strained for January delivery. At the close of the week's the market presents no new features, and Strained is quoted as closing dull at $1 70. Fine Rosins were in moderate request and several transactions were effected. The stock is light and receipts small. For quotations see table below. The following were the sales for the four days:

Monday—Strained Rosin firm. Sales of 2,000 bbls. at $1 70, and 50 bbls. (L) extra No. 1 at $4 75@5 25 ₱ bbl.

Tuesday—Strained Rosin quiet.—Sales of 1,500 bbls. Strained, buyers option January, at $1 70, and 1,500 bbls. Strained, spot, at $1 70 ₱ bbl.

Wednesday—Market for Strained quiet. Sales of 500 bbls. Strained at $1 70, buyers option January delivery, and 1,500 bbls. (D.) good Strained, at $1 70 ₱ bbl.

Thursday—At the close to-day, Strained is quoted quiet and dull at $1 70 ₱ bbl.

The receipts for the 4 days were 5,585 bbls. against 11,745 bbls. for last week. The exports for the week were 4,583 bbls. against 9,739 bbls for last week. The stock in yard and afloat is 32,000 bbls. against 30,696 bbls. for last week.

The following were the quotations to-day:

Strained	$1 70
Good Strained	1 70
No. 2	1 75
Extra No. 2	1 85
Low No. 1	2 50@3 00
No. 1	4 00@4 25
Extra No. 1	4 75@5 00
Low Pale	5 25@5 50
Pale	6 00@6 25
Window Glass	6 50@8 00

COTTON—The market has been steadier during most of the past week, and in fact, holders have manifested considerable firmness, which has restricted such an increase of transactions as would otherwise have occurred. The demand has been fair, but at prices which holders were not willing to meet. The offerings are not large, and those of the better qualities are quite limited. At the close, the market is firm.

The receipts for the four days were as follows:

Monday	721 bales.
Tuesday	50 "
Wednesday	332 "
Thursday	126 "

Being a total of 1,229 bales, against 3,207 bales for the four last week.

The general Cotton movement for the week was as follows: It appears that the total receipts for the *six* days have reached 119,576 bales, against 164,760 bales last week, 188,434 bales the previous week and 180,065 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1874, 2,163,761 bales, against 1,917,873 bales for the same period of 1873-74, showing an increase since September 1, 1874, of 185,837 bales. The exports for the 6 days ending, reach a total of 58,750 bales, of which 30,197 were to Great Britian, 19,065 to France, and 9,488 to the rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up are now 821,765 bales.

The following are the official quotations to day:

Ordinary	11 cents.
Good Ordinary	13 "
Low Middling	13¼ "
Middling	13¾ "
Good Middling	14¼ "

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—An improved feeling was manifest Monday of this week, on which day the market opened at an advance of one cent. on last week's closing quotations. On Tuesday the firmness continued and sales were made at 35 cents. Wednesday there was a slight reaction in the market, and prices would undoubtedly have gone lower but for the disposition of holders to withhold their stocks from the market. To-day (Thursday) at the close the market is quoted firm at 34 cents bid and 35 cents asked.

The receipts for four days were 1,830 casks against 1,970 casks for last week. The exports for the four days were 1,732 casks against 541 casks for last week. The stock in yard and afloat is about 11,000 casks against 10,073 casks for last week. The sales for the week were as follows:

Monday	300	casks at 35	per cask.	
Tuesday	80	" " 35	"	"
Wed'sday	—No sales reported.			
Thrsday	—No sales reported.			

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Has been unusually quiet, especially so at this season of the year, for during the same period of other seasons receivers were able to close out daily arrivals at higher rates than are now paid. The receipts have been fair, but not sufficiently large to supply all the distilleries, many of which are not running at all. At the close to-day the market is quoted quiet and steady at $1 50 for hard and $2 50 for yellow dip and virgin.

The receipts for the week were 1,282 bbls, against 2,100 bbls. for last week. The exports for the week were 710 bbls against 150 bbls for last week. The stock in yard and afloat is estimated at 1,800 bbls. The sales for the week were as follows:

	Bbls.	Hard.	Yellow Dip.	Virgin.
Monday	250	1 50	2 50	2 50
Tuesday	150	1 50	2 50	2 50
Wed'y	200	1 50	2 50	2 50
Thursday	319

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C:

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1875.

NEW YEAR'S BELLS.

Ring, bells, ring, with your mellow din,
Ring the old year out and the new year in!
Like the voices of birds from the old gray spire,
Let your silvery music rise higher and higher;
Floating abroad over the hillside bare
In billows of sound on the tremulous air,
Let it rise and flow with the full gale;
Tell out, doubt. Every portal
Bid [illegible] open the remotest nook for
For the [illegible]
Of the welcome rise of the new year's star!

Ring the old year out, with its sighs and tears,
Its withering heart-aches and tiresome fears;
Away with its memories of doubt and wrong,
Its cold deceits and its cravings strong,
All its pandering lures to the faltering sense,
All its pitiful shams and cold pretenses,
We will heap them together and bind them fast
To the old man's load as he totters past.
The sin that he brought he may take again;
Keep we the joys, let him bury the pain!
Ring soft, oh bells, as he goes to rest
Far in the shades of the darkening West.

Ring, bells, ring, with your merry din!
The old year has gone with its care and sin!
Smiling and fair, at the eastern gates,
Glad in tinted light, the new year waits!
Welcome him in with the rosy hand,
Who wait the wave of the beckoning hand;
Hope, with her wreaths of sweet blowing flowers—

Joy for the Summer's glowing hours,
Plenty of peace for the fruitful Fall,
And love for all seasons—host of all—
Ring in unity, bells—enter the blushing skies,
See the beautiful star of the new year rise!

The New Year.

A new year, with all of its unnumbered hopes and its many unwritten fears, dawns upon us to-day. Its birth is a gloomy one, and the dark clouds which furnished the funeral pall for the death of the Old Year hang over the cradle of this newly born offspring of Time. But the old saying of "a bad beginning sometimes makes a good ending" is an apt one and has been illustrated in more than one instance and why not in this?

Metaphorically speaking the whole world turns over a new leaf to-day—that is to say, a new leaf in the "Book of Time." Some will open the New Year with new resolves for the future, born either of past successes or of past disappointments, and will manfully gird up their loins for a renewed struggle with fate, with more confidence in their own exertions than in the workings of a blind destiny; while others, profiting nothing by the experience of the year which has just slipped from them, will sit with folded hands or, at the best, move at a listless gait, waiting, like the immortal Wilkins Micawber, for something to turn up. Success is the reward of earnest endeavor, and those who seek it early and late, in season and out of season, patiently, energetically and with a determination to find it, will most likely be nearest the top of the latter when the new young year shall have lived its allotted time, and shall hand in its record with the last day of next December. All cannot succeed in the strivings after the good things of this world and the experience of all past years, as well as of that just closed, demonstrates, most faithfully, that only those who work for success are apt to attain it.

"Life is real; life is earnest;
And the grave is not its goal;
Let us then be up and doing
With a heart for every fate,
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait."

For ourself, one word. We have labored most faithfully for the benefit of our readers during the past year and have endeavored, to the best of our poor abilities, to make this department of the paper as complete as possible. We have met with much to dishearten and much to encourage us in the attempt. As is the way of the world, many have criticised us harshly and some—a few—have spoken to us words of good cheer. Looking back upon the labors of the past we forget the former and remember only the latter, and the recollection brings with it a determination to renewed endeavors in the future. The JOURNAL opens its New Year in a new volume. It has many thanks to give to-day to those who have befriended and supported it with their patronage during the past many years and can promise nothing better than a supreme endeavor to do its level best, not only for the entertainment, but for the edification of its readers in the New Year which opens upon the world and it alike to-day. With this expression of its sentiments and intentions, we greet all of the world and the rest of mankind with a Happy New Year.

Daily Journal, Jan. 1.

A Fine Coach.

The Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company have recently turned out from their shops in this city a first class passenger coach which in point of strength, durability and beauty of finish in all its parts, will compare favorably with any work of the kind executed in the best northern car establishments.

This car is 46 feet long, 9 feet wide and 7 feet pitch, built of native pine, oak and poplar and finished inside in black walnut and curled maple. The interior appearance is beautiful. The effect upon the German silver trimmings, lamps, &c., by the parti-colored light through the stained glass windows, together with the elaborately painted head-lining, is very fine. The seats are of red velvet with green reverse and provided with the patent fastenings. An important addition to the car is "Anderson's Improved Bolster" a patent arrangement of the springs and truck whereby the comfort and ease of the passenger is greatly enhanced.

Another improvement is one which was introduced upon this Road some time ago—the patent paraffine light, avoiding the dangerous kerosine, and an improved safety stove. In fact, this car is very similar to the two other fine cars built by this Company within the last two years. It is designed after the Houston & Hollingsworth plan.

The construction, for the most part, of this beautiful car was under the superintendence of Mr. W. H. Day, the efficient Master Car Builder of the Company, and reflects the highest degree of credit upon his care, skill and attention.

The superior painting of the car is a notable feature, and is an evidence of the skill of Mr. W. T. Ledford, of Greensboro, who served his time under Mr. Pell. J. Williams, at Company Shops, N. C. R. R., and who, though quite a young man, evinces talent of a high order and a determination to succeed which promises well for him in the future. The interior finish and polish of the beautiful wood attracts attention at once, while the exterior is substantially painted and beautifully decorated.

Upon the whole the car is a decided success, and Mr. W. C. Turrentine, under whose control the work at the shops is so promptly conducted, is reason to be congratulated upon being able, at the opening of the new year, to make so fine an addition to the rolling stock of the Company.

Carolina Household Magazine.

We have received the first, the January, number of this new venture in journalism in this State. It is published by J. A. Bonitz, Goldsboro, and is more than creditable to the efforts Mr. Bonitz has been making for its success. It is handsomely printed, with a beautiful full-page illustration as a frontispiece and the reading matter, both original and selected, exhibits great care and taste in its selection. It is published monthly, at $2 a year; the subscriber also receiving gratuitously a handsome engraving. We wish its enterprising projector all of that success he so surely merits.

Diphtheria.

The general prevalence of diphtheria throughout the country this season, and the malignancy of the existing type makes it a matter of importance to have all available information in regard to its prevention or cure spread before the public. The practical conclusions arrived at by the Public Health Association of New York, (where the diphtheria has reached the rank of an epidemic) are as follows:

1. If diphtheria has gained a foothold in any city or populous neighborhood, it selects certain localities in which its persistence is specially marked, and its persistence, as shown by repeated outbreaks, or continued prevalence, seems to hold an important relation to certain conditions of soil, drainage and sanitary wants of dwellings which admit of preventive measures.

2. The extension of the disease from one individual to another and to entire households or families, and from family to family, and from place to place, are facts so well proved in the history of the disease that the entire separation of the sick from the well, at least of children sick with the disease from all others, should be regarded as a first-rate sanitary duty.

3. That the immediate sanitary as well as perfect medical care of every family exposed to it seems to be a duty required by every consideration of humanity and public health.

Mortuary.

The interments in Oakdale Cemetery during the past year foot up 134, against 102 in 1873, but of the former amount nearly ten per cent. were brought here for burial, and 7 were still born children. There were 73 children and 54 adults, and there were 64 males and 52 females, the sexes of the others not being given. The diseases, as far as stated, were as follows: Heart disease, 4; asphyxia, 5; pneumonia, 5; liver disease, 3; apoplexy, 1; consumption, 9; croup, 3; erysipelas, 1; diphtheria, 12; child bed, 2; diarrhœa, 3; colic, 1; cholera infantum, 2; bowel disease, 3; hypertrophy of spleen, 1; killed, 2; burned 2; poisoned, 1; dysintery, 2; congestion of brain, 1; dropsy, 2; paralysis, 1; old age, 3; drowned, 4; jaundice, 1; typhoid fever, 1; congestion, 4; bilious fever, 1; paralysis, 2.

Grand Banquet.

We learn that Centre Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Raleigh, are making the necessary arrangements to give a grand banquet to the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, which meets in Raleigh on the 27th of this month. On that day the Knights will parade in full uniform, and it is thought the display will be the most magnificent scene in that city for many a day. The supper will be given either at the Yarboro House or the National Hotel.

Personal.

Capt. John D. Cameron, editor of the Hillsboro *Recorder*, and Principal Clerk of the House, is in the city on a short visit. We were pleased to welcome him to our office yesterday and to find him looking so well after the hard battle of the past few weeks of the Legislative session.

For Stings of Insects.

A good, convenient and effectual remedy of stings of wasps, bees, &c., is simply to hold any hollow key over the place stung, press it hard into the flesh for a minute or so, and when taken off the poison will be on the surface of the flesh and do no harm. A thimble with a tight top will do, but not quite so well.

Mt. Olivet Council.

At an election in Mount Olivit Council No. 9, F. of T., held last evening, the following officers were elected to serve the ensuing term, and will be installed next Friday evening:

Jno. H. Hanby, President.
T. A. Watson, Associate.
W. J. Penney, Chaplain.
T. O. Wroten, R. Secretary.
W. J. Farrow, F. Secretary.
Jas. Alderman, Treasurer.
C. Murrell, Conductor.
J. B. Robinson, A. Conductor.
P. A. Fulches, I. Sentinel.
J. A. McCallum, O. Sentinel.

A Tragic Story.

In the French papers there is a tragic history of a magpie. It was a greater favorite of the butcher who owned it; but a boy who had "received notice" and was to leave in short time, taught the bird to say, "It's cow's meat." These provoking words it pronounced whenever the butcher showed to his customers his prettiest cuts, and the juvenile Iago thus compelled that butcher to murder his favorite.

ODDS AND ENDS.

The child of the sea—The harbor buoy.

What times are the best? Meal times.

Advice is like kissing—it don't cost nothing and is a pleasant thing to do.

'Tis better to have loved and lost than never to have had a mother-in-law.

Why is U the gayest letter in the alphabet? Because it is the centre of fun.

Punch has discovered that the friends of the unfortunate lie a long way off.

"A splendid ear, but a very poor voice," the organ-grinder said to the donkey.

A "Society for the detection of horse-thieves" finds enough to do in Dedham, Massachusetts.

Barnum never publishes a full-length portrait because he wishes it to be understood that he is always a-head.

The Senate caucus committee on cheap transportation expect to have their report ready by the reassembling of Congress.

A journalistic coterie, known as the "Scribblers' Club," has just been organized in New York, with Joe Howard, of the Star, as President.

"Digby, will you take some of this butter?" "Thank you, ma'am, I belong to the temperance society—can't take anything strong," replied Digby.

A special dispatch to the Cincinnati Times says Richard Barnum, his wife and two children were burned to death at Shannon, Miss., last Saturday night.

A man named Frank Cramer was arrested in Altoona, Pa., Wednesday last on a charge of manufacturing counterfeit nickles. Proof is said to be clear.

Smith & Wesson, the Springfield, Mass., pistol manufacturers, have taken a contract to make ten thousand of their target-size pistols for the Russian army.

A Maine man boasts that he has made the best rifle shot ever heard of. He recently fired at a dog in the night being directed only by his bark, and hit him in the throat.

The latest American tourist in Europe took a notion to buy a sealskin cloak for his wife. On nearing New York it occurred to him that it would be a fine piece of economy to avoid paying the duties on it. Accordingly he asked a female acquaintance on board to put it on and wear it ashore as her own. She was only too happy to accommodate. She wore it ashore accordingly, but she omitted to meet the gentleman afterwards, and so the wife of a prominent manufacturer of Springfield will have to go without hersealskin this winter. It is sad—very.

STATE NEWS.

The next annual meeting of the State Grange, to take place in Raleigh, has been postponed from the 17th of February to the 3rd of March.

The Rockingham Spirit says: Joe. Covington, colored, a few days ago, near Sand Hill Depot, in this county, shot Stephen Wall, colored, in the face with a pistol, and seriously, perhaps fatally wounded him.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: A gentleman just arrived from a tour into the northeastern section of the State reports Currituck county carrying on quite a business with Norfolk, and the Chesapeake Canal doing well, the Dismal Swamp Canal being short of water. Christmas was enjoyed in a manner characteristic of that hospitable people. In Pasquatank county there is some complaint of hard times, though the wharves of Elizabeth City are three deep with large vessels loading with corn for Wilmington. Not much interest is taken in politics.

The Reidsville Enterprise says: Application will be made to the present Legislature of North Carolina, for a charter of a railway from some point on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, at or near Henderson or Ridgway, or from some intermediate point, to the Western or North Western boundary of the State. Said railway to pass Oxford, Roxboro, Yanceyville and Reidsville to Wentworth and thence by the most practicable route to its terminus as hereinbefore indicated.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: Mr. Henry Parham has just returned from a trip to Granville county. He relates to us a curious and remarkable incident that occurred between Henderson and Oxford last Monday night, at the half way house of Mr. Hicks. Wilson Hicks a young man was returning home from a party about twelve o'clock at night and was in company with four ladies, Misses Vick and Fannie Bridgers, Mise Fannie Hicks and Mrs. Nancy Hicks. As he started round the corner to open the back door of the house and let the ladies in, a piercing bright light seemed as it were to fall on top of him and the young man fell stretched to the ground and laid for some moments stunned and insensible. The ladies all saw the light but were not affected by it. Miss Vick Bridgers, who is partially blind, was peculiarly effected by it. Young Hicks did not fully recover from the sensation all the next day.

Editors' Work.

The Cincinnati Gazette has a sensible and timely article on the editorial sanctum and the visitors, from which we make the following extract:

Not all who visit editorial rooms are intruders or bores, but a great many are, and these are so numerous that all visitors are looked upon with some degree of suspicion until their business becomes known. It is never pleasant to be interrupted in editorial work. It has a tendency to make men cross. There is a pressure upon editors. They work nearly all the time under a pressure. Often their ideas do not flow freely, and when they are not pleasing themselves they are not in the mood to spend much time upon those who interrupt them. We suppose it is safe to say that three-fourths of those who call to see the editor have no business with that individual. Often they do not know him personally, and in order to find him they interrupt half a dozen men, who have important work to do, and only a limited time to do it in. Then if they receive short answers they feel aggrieved, and talk about impolite treatment. The editorial rooms of a newspaper establishment are private, and are only to be visited, except as a matter of favor, by those who have business with the editor. The best way, if people have something to say to an editor, is to write that something down and send it to him. This would save time on both sides, and answer a better purpose, nine times out of ten, than personal interviews.

Good News.

The Great Southern Dispatch Freight Line have added a number of cars, and by a joint arrangement with the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, have opened up a new line to Southern points, in opposition to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, from Chicago to the following points: Alleghany, Va.; Lynchburg, Va; Norfolk, Va.; Petersburg, Va.; Richmond, Va.; Staunton, Va.; Charlotte, N. C.; Goldsboro, N. C.; Raleigh, N. C.; and Wilmington, N. C."—*Chicago Paper.*

About two weeks ago 5,000 young salmon fish were placed in the Rappahanock river, north of Rappahanock Station (Fauquier county,) under direction of Prof. Baird, of the U. S. Fish Commission.

The negro exodus from Georgia continues. The Atlanta papers daily notice the departure of car-loads of them from that town. The majority of them go to Mississippi, but many to Texas.

The wife of the Tichborne claimant, having refused to pay a poor rate demanded of her as Mrs. Orton, was summoned before the magistrates recently, by the Lymington overseers, as a defaulter. The magistrates granted a distress warrant, desiring it to be held over for a few days. Defendant states that she is not Mrs. Orton, but Lady Tichborne, any lawful claim upon whom she is willing to pay,

A MAN IN RUINS.—One of the saddest spectacles in the world is a human being shattered and broken down by the use of ardent spirits. But the damage may be repaired, the ruin restored to perfect soundness, by a course of that most powerful of all invigorants, DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS. Beware of those "tonics" of which rum is an element. They aggravate disease and promote decay [1w

Modern Women.

It is a sad commentary upon our boasted civilization that the women of our times have degenerated in health and physique until they are literally a race of invalids—pale, nervous, feeble and back-achy, with only here and there a few noble exceptions in the persons of the robust, buxom ladies characteristic of the sex in days gone by. By a very large experience, covering a period of years, and embracing the treatment of many thousands of cases of those ailments peculiar to Women, Dr. Pierce, of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., has perfected, by the combination of certain vegetable extracts, a natural specific, which he does not extol as a cure-all, but one which admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most positive and reliable remedy for those weaknesses and complaints that afflict the women of the present day. This natural specific compound is called Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. The following are among those diseases in which this wonderful medicine has worked cures as if by magic and with a certainty never before attained by any medicines: Weak back, nervous and general debility, falling and other displacements of internal organs resulting from debility and lack of strength in natural supports, internal fever, congestion, inflammation and ulceration and very many other chronic diseases incident to women, not proper to mention here, in which, as well as in the cases that have been enumerated, the Favorite Prescription effects cures—the marvel of the world. It will not do harm in any state or condition of the system, and by adopting the use the invalid lady may avoid that severest of ordeals—the consulting of a family physician. Favorite Prescription is sold by dealers in medicines generally. †

BY TELEGRAPH.

LOUISIANA.

THE PRESIDENT'S WAR ON THE PEOPLE.

FEDERAL TROOPS GUARDING THE STATE HOUSE.

CITIZENS TURNED BACK ON THE STREETS.

A CONSERVATIVE ELECTED SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 4—Noon—In response to a request of Gov. Kellogg Gen. Emory has ordered the disposition of troops in close proximity to the State House. Gen. Hugh J. Campbell, of the State Militia, will command the forces on the inside of the State House. What this force will be has not yet transpired. A body of Metropolitans, without guns, will be there as conservators of the peace. The police officials state that the Metropolitans have not been requested to occupy the State House as soldiers.

Nervous people persist in talking about a row, but the citizens generally maintain their usual composure, notwithstanding the disposition of troops.

The Warmoth-Jewell duel has been put off by an agreement of the friends of the parties.

Another dispatch says: At this hour, 8 o'clock a. m., U. S. troops are taking their position, covering the State House. A regiment of infantry in two columns are at parade rest, and extends from Chartres street down St. Louis street to the levee. The Metropolitans are being placed in position to prevent the near approach of the public to the State House. A squad of them at Chartres street and on St. Louis street refused to allow persons to pass out St. Louis street, stating that only members of the Legislature and State officers would be allowed to go by. This squad was under the command of a captain. A similar guard will probably be placed at all approaches to the State House. Eighteen hundred U. S. troops will be in position to sustain the State Government.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 4—Noon—Private advices from New Orleans indicate the election, to-day, of ex-Mayor Wiltz, Conservative, as Speaker of the House of Representatives, as three or four of the members will probably be absent. Everything is represented to be perfectly quiet and no outbreak is apprehended.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 4—Night—The Legislature is the most orderly for many years.

The Congressional Committee are in the Hall. The Clerk called the roll and announced a quorum.

On motion, Mr. Wiltz, former Mayor, and a Conservative, took the Chair temporarily, and his taking it caused confusion. Wiltz appointed temporary officers; the Radicals yelled; Col. Lowell protested, and five members not returned by the Board, were declared elected, and took their seats. At 1 o'clock, order was partially restored.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—Night—Nothing further from New Orleans through the regular channels. Private dispatches indicate clearly that the Lower House has, or will, organize under Conservative auspices.

EUROPE.

AMNESTY FOR ALL OF THE CARLISTS.

THE POPE BLESSES ALFONSO.

SERRANO AT BAYONNE.

PARIS, Jan. 4—Noon—At the request of Princess Bearn, of Vienna, King Alfonso has granted complete amnesty to all the Carlists.

The King of the Belgians has recognized King Alfonso and telegraphed his congratulations. The recognition of the King, by most of the European Courts, is momentarily expected. The papal nuncio, in this city, has received the blessing of the Pope asked for by the King. His Majesty will issue from this city a decree convoking the Cortes.

The staff of the Spanish Embassy, in Paris, have waited on King Alfonso and paid him their homage. The King, in reply to their address, said he would not disguise the difficulties of his task, and he sought aid of able men, of all parties. His first wish was for the pacification of Spain, and he desired to be the King of all Spaniards.

A dispatch denying the Carlist report of the death of Espartero has been received.

BERLIN, Jan. 4—Noon—The Emperor William, in a speech in reply to New Year congratulations, expressed his great satisfaction at the continued peace in Europe, which he said it was the first duty of the German Emperor to preserve.

BAYONNE, Jan. 4—Noon—Marshal Serrano entered France by way of Urdax on Saturday and is now here. It is reported that he will go to Paris and thence to Berlin.

ELECTRICISMS.

The Hyde Park Avenue Catholic Church, in Boston, has been burned.

Roe Bros., grocers at Cincinnati, have failed. Liabilities, $187,000.

The debt of the city of Boston is $29,000,000.

A boiler of the Warham iron works burst yesterday, killing one and hurting four.

The Beecher-Tilton case was called yesterday, when Tilton was not ready.

The message of the Mayor says that the debt of the city of New York is $142,009,000 and the expenses for the current year $37,000,000. He says the wooden pavements are neither useful nor safe.

The Treasury will not sell gold this month.

There will be a quorum in both Houses to-day.

There was no change yesterday in the condition of the steamship San Marcos, ashore south of Cape Henry. The sea has been too rough to admit of communication at any time between the ship and shore, except by signals.

The German bark Uriel, from Savannah for Reval, is stranded near Boulogne.

The Louisiana Republican lobby at Washington City are not encouraged by the events of yesterday in New Orleans.

THE INDIANS.

MORE MEN MURDERED BY THE SAVAGES.

VENITA, IND. TER., Jan. 4—Everything was quiet here last night and up to 3 o'clock p. m. to-day, when news was received that the mob was at Prior's Creek again last night and had killed three men, supposed to be persons they captured yesterday. If this is true trouble will probably follow, as Hatchet, one of the men captured, was a Senator from this district, and will undoubtedly be avenged. Major Robinson has been requested to come here and prevent the fight, if possible.

MISSISSIPPI.

A WHOLE FAMILY MURDERED AND BURNED.

VICKSBURG, Jan. 4—Noon—On Saturday night last Richard S. Borum, of Lee county, his wife, two children and three negro boys, were murdered and their bodies consumed with the building. No clue to the murderers.

A steamship line between Baltimore and Rio Janeiro, Brazil, is about, to be established by the firm of King, Baillie & Co., of London, relying upon the coffee trade chiefly as a basis.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY

This unrivalled Medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.

Simmons' Liver Regulator or Medicine is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE, NAUSEA,

IT HAS NO EQUAL

It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World. Is manufactured only by J. H. ZEILIN & CO., MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA.

Price, $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

July 25 d&w

A FORTUNE FOR $1!

One Gift is Guaranteed to One o every 11 Consecutive numbers.

$50,000 for One Dollar.

"NOW IS YOUR TIME."

Dame Fortune Helps Those who Help Themselves.

100,000 Tickets at $1 each, numbering from to $50,000, inclusive. The exceedingly low price of Tickets brings it within the reach of all.

GRAND GIFT CONCERT

In aid of the Public Improvements in the City of Denison, Texas.

THE

TEXAS GIFT CONCERT ASSOCIATION

Will give a Grand Concert

THURSDAY, December 31st, 1874,

And will Distribute to the Ticket Holders

$250,000 IN GIFTS!

DEPOSITORY FIRST NATIONAL BANK, DENISON.

Distribution to commence immediately after the Concert. Managers of the Distribution chosen by the Ticket Holders and prominent citizens.

LIST OF GIFTS:

1	Grand Cash Gift		$ 50,000
1	"		25,000
1	"		15,000
1	"		10,000
1	"		5,000
1	"		2,500
10	"	$500 each	5,000
20	"	250 "	5,000
30	"	150 "	4,500
50	"	100 "	5,000
100	"	50 "	5,000
100	"	25 "	2,500
200	"	20 "	4,000
500	"	10 "	5,000
1,000	"	5 "	5,000
4,000	"	2½ "	10,000
40,000	"		40,000
49,767	Grand Cash Gifts, amounting to		$200,000
22	Prizes in Real Estate, amounting to		50,000
49,789	Gifts, amounting to		$250,000

REFERENCES:

Knowing that the management of this Association will be conducted as represented, we cheerfully recommend the same to the public: James Leona d, John Holford, John B Mc Donald, W H Wright, Jr, Nashville; J R Thorp, Esq, Rocky Mount; Hon W King, James W Lancaster and John Vik Clark, Esqs, Wilson.

While this enterprise is conducted under the direct auspices and management of the object is to aid that noble institution, the Oxford Orphan Asylum, which was established by the Grand Lodge of the State, and the management is entirely in the hands of members of the Order.

The object is exclusively for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum, and the Committee deem it unnecessary to make any extended appeal to the people of North Carolina in behalf of an institution which is so worthy of their support. The low price of the tickets places it in the power of every one to aid a noble cause, and at the same time the chances of being reimbursed are unusually favorable.

It is confidently believed that the enterprise will be a success, but if, from any cause, there should be no Concert and distribution, all the money received from the ticket holders shall be returned to them without discount.

No Tickets Sold will be entitled to a chance for the Gifts unless the money for the same has been received at this office.

The Gifts will be distributed immediately after the Concert.

Any person holding a ticket entitled to a Gift who desires the Asylum to have the benefit of such Gift, will notify the Secretary by such information on the back of the Ticket, and the same shall be appropriated as directed.

☞ Money for tickets must be sent by Registered Letter, Money Order or Express, directed to

A. BARNES, Secretary
WILSON, N. C.

nov 3 20d 4w 1m

$300,000

Missouri State Lotteries.

Legalized by State Authority and Drawn in Public in St. Louis.

Grand Single Number Scheme, OF 50,000 NUMBERS, DRAWN THE LAST DAY OF EACH MONTH.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $50,000!

10,080 Prizes, amounting to $300,000. Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50.

The Great Combination Scheme, with a Capital Prize of $25,000, and 32,356 Prizes, amounting to $58,177. Draws every Saturday during the year.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50.

Address, for Tickets and Circulars, MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Managers, Post Office Box 2468 St. Louis, Mo.

april 9 85-d&w1y-eod

-$20-

WILL BUY A

FIRST MORTGAGE PREMIUM BOND OF THE

N.Y. Industrial Exhibition Co.

These Bonds are issued for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a building in the City of New York, to be used for a

Perpetual World's Fair,

a permanent home, where every manufacturer can exhibit and sell his goods, and every patentee can show his invention; a centre of industry which will prove a vast benefit to the whole country.

For this purpose, the Legislature of the State of New York has granted a charter to a number of our most wealthy and respectable merchants, and these gentlemen have purchased no less than one of the blocks of the most valuable land in the city of New York. The building to be erected will be seven stories high (250 feet in length by 200 in width), a magnificent dome, and will cover a space of 2½ acres. It will be constructed of Iron, Brick and Glass, and made fire-proof. The bonds, which are all for $20 each, are secured by a first mortgage on the land and building, and for the purpose of making them popular, the managers have decided to have quarterly drawings of $250,000 each; this money being the interest on the amount of the whole loan.

Every bondholder must receive at least $21, but he may receive

$100,000!

Or $5,000, or $10,000, or $5,000, or $2 000, &c., &c.

EVERY BOND

purchased before January 4th, 1875, will participate in the

THIRD SERIES DRAWING,

Held MONDAY, JANUARY 4th, 1875.

CAPITAL PREMIUM, $100,000.

These Drawings take place every THREE MONTHS, and eventually EVERY BOND will participate in them.

Address, for Bonds and full information,

MORGENTHAU, BRUNO & CO.,

Financial Agents, 23 PARK ROW, N. Y.

Post Office Drawer 29.

Remit by Draft on N. Y. City Banks, Registered Letter or P. O. Money Order.

Postponements Impossible Under this Plan.

jan 2 2 2w

REDUCED PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

WE OFFER A LARGE, WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF

BOOTS & SHOES

At Bottom Prices,

FOR CASH.

CHILDRENS' COLORED SHOES

at the very lowest prices.

WE ARE DETERMINED

—TO—

SELL OUR STOCK.

DUDLEY & ELLIS,

Sign of the Big Boot,

jan 5 4-tues thurs sat sun w-1t.

Potatoes! Potatoes!

150 BBLS. EARLY ROSE POTATOES.

For sale by

KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

dec 20 30

LOTTERY.

HELP THE POOR AND FATHERLESS!

GRAND GIFT CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

Orphan Asylum.

$17,500

IN GIFTS

To be Fairly Divided Among the Ticket Holders.

A GIFT CONCERT

will be held in

WILSON, N. C.

On Wednesday, the 10th February, 1875,

For the Exclusive benefit of the Orphan Asylum at Oxford.

Tickets Only Two Dollars.

Number of Tickets only 15,000.

3,160 Gifts to be Given Away, Making over One Gift to Every Seven Tickets.

REAL ESTATE GIFTS.

One Lot in the town of Wilson, N. C., containing 1¼ acres, with large and convenient dwelling, having 10 rooms, and all necessary and convenient outhouses, situated on Barnes street, valued at $ 2,000

One elegant 2-story Residence on Wilson corner of Pine and Green streets, with 1¼ acre, and containing 8 rooms, located in the most eligible part of the town, valued at 4,500

One 8 acre Lot, situated on the corner of Vance and Spring streets, with neat residence and out-houses, valued at 1,500

CASH GIFTS.

1	Cash Prize		$1,000
1	"		500
1	"		250
4	"	$100 each	400
5	"	50 "	250
20	"	20 "	400
30	"	10 "	300
100	"	5 "	500
200	"	2 "	1,000
1,500	"		1,500

MISCELLANEOUS GIFTS.

One Fine Top Buggy, $250
One Fine Gold Watch, 150
One Fine Lady's Watch, 75
B F Sturgeon and A Barbee, Managers—G W Blount, Deposit Ex-Bank of Wilson.

Advisory Board: John Nichols, Esq, Raleigh; W P Davis, Esq, Louisburg; A M Williams Esq, Oxford; Hall & Mordecai, Nashville; J R Thorp, Esq, Rocky Mount; T W King, James W Lancaster and John Vik Clark, Esqs, Wilson.

While this enterprise is conducted under the direct auspices and management of the object is to aid that noble institution, the Oxford Orphan Asylum, which was established by the Grand Lodge of the State, and the management is entirely in the hands of members of the Order.

The object is exclusively for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum, and the Committee deem it unnecessary to make any extended appeal to the people of North Carolina in behalf of an institution which is so worthy of their support. The low price of the tickets places it in the power of every one to aid a noble cause, and at the same time the chances of being reimbursed are unusually favorable.

It is confidently believed that the enterprise will be a success, but if, from any cause, there should be no Concert and distribution, all the money received from the ticket holders shall be returned to them without discount.

No Tickets Sold will be entitled to a chance for the Gifts unless the money for the same has been received at this office.

The Gifts will be distributed immediately after the Concert.

Any person holding a ticket entitled to a Gift who desires the Asylum to have the benefit of such Gift, will notify the Secretary by such information on the back of the Ticket, and the same shall be appropriated as directed.

☞ Money for tickets must be sent by Registered Letter, Money Order or Express, directed to

A. BARNES, Secretary
WILSON, N. C.

nov 3 20d 4w 1m

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRADE MARK.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

JOHN W. LEA et. al. against SUNDRY COUNTERFEITERS.

When it is apparent that there is an intention to deceive the public by the use of the name of a place and the word descriptive of an article, such deception will not be protected by the pretence that these words can not be used in such manner as to constitute a "trade mark."

Where words and the allocation of words have, by long use, become known as designating the article of a particular manufacturer, he acquires a right to them as a trade mark, which competing dealers cannot fraudulently invade.

The essence of the wrong is the false representation as to fact, on proof of which an injunction will issue."

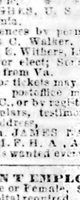
The concluding words of the Judges' decision are

"The order appealed from should be modified and the injunction extended so as to prohibit the use of the words 'Worcestershire sauce' on the bills, labels and wrappers of the defendant."

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "Only Good Sauce," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH



EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce.

All parties infringing on the above will be prosecuted by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, NEW YORK.

June 19

SHORT POSTPONEMENT—DAY FIXED—FULL DISTRIBUTION.

First Grand Gift Concert.

Montpelier Female Humane Association,

AT ALEXANDRIA, VA.

NOVEMBER 23, 1874.

LIST OF GIFTS

1	Grand Cash Gift		$160,000
1	Grand Cash Gift		50,000
1	Grand Cash Gift		25,000
10	Cash Gifts,	$10,000 each	100,000
15	Cash Gifts,	5,000 each	75,000
50	Cash Gifts,	1,000 each	50,000
100	Cash Gifts,	500 each	50,000
1,000	Cash Gifts,	100 each	100,000
1,000	Cash Gifts,	50 each	50,000
29,000	Cash Gifts,	20 each	400,000
21,178	Cash Gifts,	ing to	$1,000,000

NUMBER OF TICKETS 100,000.

Price of Tickets:

Whole Tickets	$20 00
Halves	10 00
Quarters	5 00
Eighths or each Coupon	2 50
5½ Tickets for	100 00

The Montpelier Female Humane Association, chartered by the Legislature of Virginia and the Circuit Court of Orange Co., proposes by a Grand Gift Concert to establish and endow a "Home for the Old, Infirm, and Destitute Ladies of Virginia," at Montpelier, the former residence of President James Madison.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, Richmond, July 3 1874.

I affords me pleasure to say that I am well acquainted with a large number of the officers of the Montpelier Female Humane Association, who reside in the vicinity of my home, and I attest their intelligence and their worth, and it is a charitable design, one which merits the public confidence, influence and substantial means liberally represented among them.

JAMES L. KEMPER Gov. Virginia.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., July 6, 1874.

I recommend them as gentlemen of honor and integrity, and fully entitled to the confidence of the public.

E. W. HUGHES, U. S. Judge Eastern District of Virginia.

Further references by permission: His Excellency Gilbert C. Walker, Ex-Governor of Va.; Hon Robt S. Withers, Lieut Gov of Va and U. S. Senator elect; Senators and Members of Congress from Va.

Remittances for tickets may be made by express prepaid, postoffice money order on Washington, D. C., or by registered letter.

For full particulars, testimonials, &c., send for Circular. Address,

Hon. JAMES BARBOUR,
President U. F. H. A., Alexandria, Va.

Reliable agents wanted everywhere. 4w

CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT—At home, Male or Female, $20 a week warranted. No capital required. Particulars and valuable sample sent free. Address with 6 cent return stamp, C. ROSS, Williamsburg, N. Y. 4w

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL THROAT DISEASES, USE WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS.

PUT UP IN ONLY BLUE BO